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Foran denied access to tenure records

by Kerry Godes

A King County Superior Court Judge last week denied former S.U. professor Don Foran and his attorney access to testimony from members of the review committee that denied Foran tenure three years ago.

While disagreeing on its merits, both sides have called the opinion issued by Superior Court Judge James D. McCutcheon, a landmark decision for the state of Washington. Washington.

Currently in the discovery phase, Foran's two-year-old lawsuit against the university is scheduled to go to trial Nov. 12. However, Foran's attorney, Ken MacDonald, said last weekend that he may appeal Judge McCutcheon's decision or he may ask that the trial date be postponed.

"I think this information is critical to this case," MacDonald said. "We wanted to ask (committee members) the reasons for their decision to deny Don tenure. That very information is what we need for the trial."

With less than a month until the trial date, "my inclination is to ask for a continuance," MacDonald said.

Before the issues in the case itself can be tried, Foran and his attorney have argued that they must have access to testimony from William LeRoux, S.J., former dean of the College of Arts and Sciences; Alex McDonald, S.J., former chairperson of the English department; and Gary Zimmerman, executive vice president.

Foran has also requested access to written documents submitted by his peers during the tenure review process.

Foran left S.U. after working seven years in the English

department because he failed to get tenure in 1981. He now teaches English and religious studies at St. Martin's College in Lacey, Wash.

In his decision, Judge McCutcheon "acknowledged what an important case this is," MacDonald said. "It's an extremely important and critical matter for professors and for universities." McCutcheon deliberated for nearly a month before handing down his decision.

The privilege not to testify has generally been granted only in very narrow instances and on the basis of statutory law, MacDonald said. But since no statutory law on the matter exists in Washington, McCutcheon based his decision on common law and the First Amendment.

Using a common law privilege that first protected reporters from revealing confidential sources, McCutcheon declared that the university must prove the information fulfilled four conditions before he would grant a protective order.

Those conditions were that the communication must have originated in confidence, on the basis that it not be revealed; that the element of confidentiality must be essential to the full and satisfactory relationship of the parties involved; that the community must be scrupulously convinced that confidentiality was in the best interests of the parties; and that the injury to the relationship of the parties by disclosure must be greater than the benefits to be gained by using that information to ensure the correct disposition of the claim.

"In Washington, we haven't seen that kind of law ap-

plied in an academic context," said university attorney Doug Duncan.

However, he said, "There have been various Supreme Court decisions discussing academic freedom, not just for professors but also recognizing a university's right to run its affairs as it sees fit, without intrusion by the courts."

Duncan said he believes McCutcheon also recognized that the "tenure review process involves human beings who have to make a decision" about someone's future.

"They can't make that decision freely and fairly if they have to also be concerned about the person's reaction in the process, knowing that if they make a decision adverse to the applicant they're going to be looking down the barrel of a deposition, or be put in a situation where a judge is second-guessing them," he said.

MacDonald said Foran may still have access to testimony from key individuals once the case goes to trial if he can prove that his claim has merit, that the information he seeks is necessary or critical to the case, that he has made a reasonable effort to obtain the information by other means, and that his request is reasonable in the face of the competing values of the two sides.

"Mr. Foran's case is not frivolous, and assuming we're entitled to learn it, this information goes to the heart of the matter," MacDonald said.

As for attempting to obtain the information other than through depositions and courtroom proceedings,

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Naef scholars must be community-spirited

by Maybel Sidoine

Naef scholarship recipients are not "just scholars" and Maria DiLorenzo proves it.

DiLorenzo is among 16 new Naef juniors and seniors awarded Naef scholarships for their academic achievement, leadership and community involvement. Nine seniors were also renominated for the scholarship, but one senior lost the scholarship because she became a part-time student.

DiLorenzo, a 20-year-old junior psychology major met the requirements demanded by the Naef Scholarship program which includes the completion of at least 90 credits at S.U., a minimum grade point average of 3.4, the intention to pursue a full-time degree during the year of the award, and a continuous commitment to the community and the university.

The funds for the scholarship come from an \$800,000 donation by the late Sue M. Naef, who, in her will, requested the money be used for scholarships.

DiLorenzo said S.U. will distribute two types of fixed scholarships — \$2,150 and \$1,350 — depending on the recipient's need plus an additional \$350 bookstore credit.

DiLorenzo, whose financial situation is still being determined by the financial aid office, said she thinks she will be awarded with the higher scholarship because of her financial need.

The Committee that nominates students for the scholarship includes the deans and directors of the honors program and the Institute of Public Service, the dean for students, the moderator of Alpha Sigma Nu, the director of Campus Ministry and the student life director.

Stephen Sundborg, S.J., moderator for the Naef scholars, said that in selecting the recipients, the committee tries to identify "people at S.U. who have demonstrated leadership potential."

DiLorenzo, who has been involved as a volunteer at the Catholic Worker's Kitchen and the Northwest Second Harvest food bank, describes the expression of her personal beliefs as one of her leadership qualities that are recognized by her psychology professors.

"I am not afraid to speak up for what I believe. I think a leader is one who brings out the best in other people and encourages cooperation as a group," said DiLorenzo.

As a Missouri native and one of the 25 Naef scholars chosen by the five-member selection committee, DiLorenzo said Naef scholars are distinguished because they are "dedicated not only to their academic work, but they are concerned about their community."

Helping the community and working for social justice constitutes one of her personal goals. DiLorenzo, who comes from a close-knit family of nine children, said her sense of cooperation has been re-inforced at S.U. This year, she is doing house cleaning for elderly people through the Catholic Community Services.

Becoming a lawyer is another of DiLorenzo's goals. Besides her involvement in the psychology and pre-legal clubs, she is working as a legal assistant at the King County Prosecutors Office updating adult criminal appeals.

As a Naef scholar, DiLorenzo will also participate in various activities such as 15

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BRIAN ROONEY/THE SPECTATOR

Naef scholar Maria DiLorenzo's work with community groups such as Northwest Second Harvest and the Catholic Worker's Kitchen is an example of the more-than-scholarly qualities administrators look for when nominating a student to receive the award.

Agreement brings S.U. state-of-the-art computers

by Kerry Godes

Beginning Nov. 1, S.U. will become a demonstration site for Systems and Computer Technology Corporation, Executive Vice President Gary Zimmerman announced yesterday.

Zimmerman said the innovative agreement with SCT, a Pennsylvania-based company, will mean that the corporation will manage all computer facilities on campus, will supply S.U. with state-of-the-art software and hardware systems and will provide management personnel to run the university's computer facilities.

The decision also means that all university computer center employees will now become

employees of SCT.

"We believe that this will be the fastest, most direct route to getting us from our present level of computing resources to a greatly expanded level of resources," Zimmerman said.

The decision to contract with SCT was made several weeks ago by the university vice presidents, but was kept confidential until a final agreement had been reached. The board of trustees approved the arrangement at its Oct. 19 meeting.

"Because we were still in negotiations with the vendors . . . we did not want to tip our hand until we had finished negotiations," Zimmerman said. "And we believe we have a

unique contract with them. They have made concessions they made to no other university."

Zimmerman added the agreement represents the first of its kind for a four-year university on the West Coast.

"We offer a good opportunity to them," he said. "We have a well-run center; we are the first university among their customers to consciously shop around and pick them to come in."

"Most of the time, a university selects a facilities management team when they are in dire straits and nobody on campus knows how to handle them."

Zimmerman said SCT has a similar ar-

angement with one other four-year university on the East Coast, but that S.U. will be the only SCT demonstration site west of the Mississippi.

SCT also has some form of computer systems contract with 85 to 100 universities around the country, including Harvard University, Cal Tech University and the University of Illinois, and it has a center set up at San Diego City College that includes state-of-the-art software systems for two-year public colleges.

"People will be coming from all over the western part of the United States to Seattle, to see our layout and to get some sense of

(continued on page three)

Drama still on probation, but review won't be deadly

by Kerry Godes

More than two years after university administrators first proposed cutting drama from S.U.'s roster of degree offerings, the drama program is still on probation and it is not clear when it will be reviewed, Academic Vice President Tom Longin said this week.

Responding to questions raised by an article in last week's Spectator that said drama was "on the possible chopping block" this year, Longin affirmed that the program is still slated for review. He added, however, that the emphasis of the review has changed substantially since the program was first singled out for possible termination.

Scheduled for review this year and last, the drama degree program has been given at least an additional year's reprieve in the face of the resignation this summer of department chair William Summers.

A national search is being conducted for Summers' replacement, and Louis Christensen is serving as acting chair in the meantime.

Unless drama asks to be reviewed this year, it now looks as though it will be reviewed next year, Longin said, adding that the original review has been continuously pushed back in order to allow the program to regroup and not force it to face review "at a disadvantage."

Longin also emphasized that the proposal to terminate the degree offering never extended to the drama department as a whole.

"There is no way in which I would purport to take (drama) off probationary review," Longin said. "But what I have tried to do . . . is to put ourselves in the position where we can place the entire fine arts program, in toto, in the new program review format."

Since it was initiated in 1982, the program review process has gone through some fairly radical changes, Longin added. One of those changes is a shift in emphasis away from reviewing only troubled or "unproductive" programs and toward a continuous review of all university degree programs.

Rather than take on drama last year, when its first probationary period was to have ended, Longin said he wanted more time to decipher which would be the "best and fairest way of reviewing" the program.

"It was cloudy to me" why administrators were talking about reviewing drama as separate from the fine arts department, Longin said, especially "given the fact that we talk about having a fine arts program, and not really about having a theater arts program that stands alone."

When administrators first fingered two programs for possible termination and another six for probationary review, their selections were based strictly on program productivity, for instance by looking at how many majors a degree program had.

As Executive Vice President Gary Zimmerman explained when the process was initiated, the central issue was whether there were "relatively speaking, high-cost programs out here on the edge of our offerings" that were using up money that could be better spent "on something that is more central to the university."

Longin said he disagrees with the use of that criteria in placing drama in a possible termination status for two reasons.

First, he said, "Fine arts are an inherent part of the Jesuit tradition. They should be a more significant part of our liberal arts orientation here."

And second, "theater programs are like nursing programs — they are clinical and they are studio — and in terms of your quote/unquote productivity expectations quantitatively, theater arts programs are accepted as being lower productivity."

Nationally, good theater arts programs run at about eight or nine students per class, per teacher, Longin said, and S.U.'s drama department comes close to meeting those standards.

But the university's budget must operate on an average student/teacher ratio of about 18 to one at the undergraduate level.

"That means somebody's got to make up the difference. Now the rest of the institution can carry part of that, but normally, if you have a performance-oriented theater arts program, you've got to have an endowment."

And while it should be accepted that theater arts programs are going to be lower in productivity than courses such as math or history, Longin said, the question then becomes, "are we offering a quality program?"

Tenure recommendation bypasses review group

by Kerry Godes

Within the space of a few hours last Friday, University President William Sullivan, S.J., first presented and then withdrew his recommendation that the board of trustees grant tenure to Terry van der Werff, dean of the College of Science and Engineering.

In an interview yesterday, Sullivan said his decision to temporarily withdraw the recommendation was based in large part on a request by Faculty Senate President John Toutonghi that the reasons for the request first be discussed with rank and tenure committee members.

"He made a very careful, and I think a very helpful, statement about the reactions or possible reactions of members of the faculty to this action," Sullivan said.

"After having listened to Professor Toutonghi's observations, and after a period of reflection, I announced to the board that I was withdrawing the recommendation at this time — and I'd like to emphasize that point, at this time — and I was doing so in order to allow the opportunity for discussion and clarification with the rank and tenure committee, and with the faculty senate if they're interested."

Rank and tenure committee members first

heard of Sullivan's proposal through a letter they received from him last Friday, while Sullivan was meeting with the board of trustees.

Longin said the four drama productions he's seen since arriving at S.U. have been "excellent" and it is his expectation that the review process will look at ways to upgrade the program and define its weaknesses.

The new step will then be to ask, "do we run a quality program at kind of an austerity level, or do we really try to enhance the program so that it becomes one of our margin of excellence programs?"

At that time, several members of the committee approached Toutonghi and asked him to speak at the meeting and to request that Sullivan delay his recommendation until they could meet with him.

Rank and tenure committee members were concerned about the reasons for the recommendation, said Chris Querin, S.P., especially in light of the changes that have taken place over the past few years to ensure that the tenure review process is a rigorous one.

"The reason tenure was instituted in academic institutions was to protect teaching faculty, to protect their academic freedom," said Querin, who is giving up her seat on the committee this year. "Administrators who don't teach really should not be eligible."

As for the process Sullivan used in making the recommendation, Querin acknowledged his legal right to take such steps without consulting the committee. "Everybody acknowledges that ultimately, or penultimately, it's the president who decides tenure and that the rank and tenure committee is only an advisory board on this campus."

But she said that while "He's not bound to always accept our recommendations, the process is important. And if that process is important for one person, then it should be important for all."

Toutonghi emphasized that he was not disputing the merits of van der Werff's specific case, but simply the way in which the request for tenure was made. He said that so far, he is happy with Sullivan's decision to hold off on the recommendation until he can talk to faculty members.

"I really respect what has happened here," Toutonghi said. "It took a lot of courage to withdraw the recommendation and his consideration of the request showed it was of some concern to him that rank and tenure and faculty senate members were really upset about it."

Sullivan said he plans to meet with committee members to "clarify the processes, and I would like to emphasize the fact that that word is plural, by which recommendations for tenure are developed at the university."

There has been an impression created that tenure must be or should be limited to people who are actively engaged in full-time teaching, Sullivan said, "and I think some of the confusion around this particular case has to do with that . . . opinion or assumption. I think that's precisely what needs to be addressed and clarified."

Sullivan declined to discuss his reasons for bypassing the review board and taking his recommendation straight to the board of trustees until he first had a chance to discuss the matter with faculty members. He did say, however, that to his knowledge the practice is not uncommon.

"I could cite you example after example where academic administrators . . . are granted tenure as part of the so-called conditions of service." That is, at the time they are hired.

That was not the case with van der Werff, Sullivan said. However, there was a commitment to review him for tenure within four years of his hiring.

Executive Vice President Gary Zimmerman conducted that review over the summer at Sullivan's request, and it was on the basis of that review that he decided to recommend him for tenure, Sullivan said.

Van der Werff is beginning his fifth year as dean of the College of Science and Engineering.

Parry new history department chair

'I'm still finding out what needs to be done and how to do it.'

by Shelly Griffin

Since being appointed chairperson of the history department this fall, James Parry said he still has a lot to learn about the work that goes into running a department.

Parry, associate professor of history for the past 23 years, takes over for Warren Johnson, who decided to return to teaching. Parry has taught European history from the Renaissance to the 20th Century, as well as a course in Canadian history and the history of photography.

Although his class load has been cut from seven classes a year to four, Parry said he needs the extra time to "prepare faculty schedules, course schedules, be a student adviser and work on the department budget."

Parry is also involved in long-term projects such as projecting the need for more teachers, choosing which new classes will be developed, and re-evaluating the department's core classes.

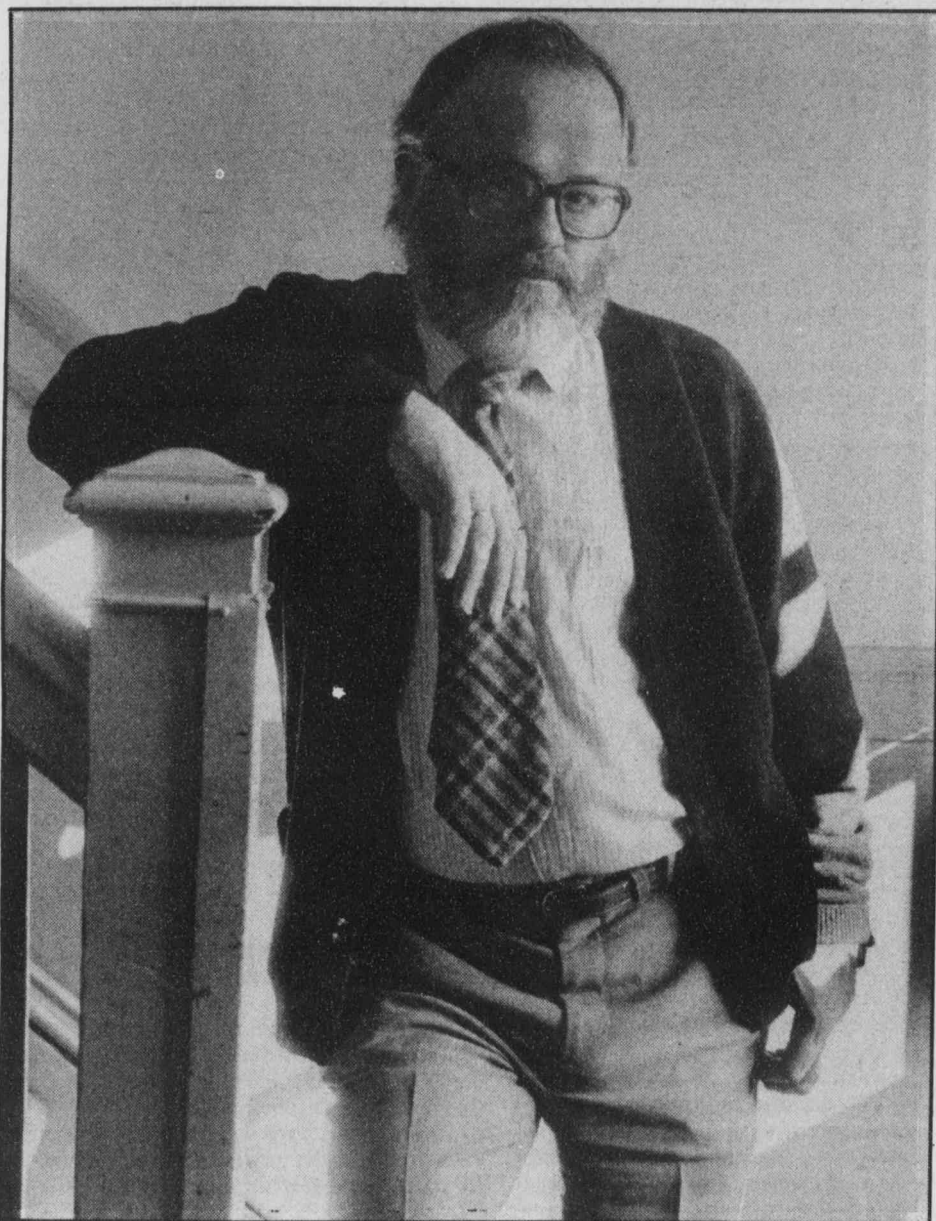
A new course in the making this year is an American studies class. It will focus on the history, literature, philosophy and political science of the nation.

Another class Parry himself is developing will discuss a history of foods, from prehistoric to modern times. "There is no textbook, so I'm doing a lot of the research myself," Parry said. "It's for when you get tired of war and politics and you go to the everyday events."

Parry said one of his biggest obstacles in making the transition from teacher to department head is "getting used to thinking in terms of six months to one year lead time, instead of just one to two days."

For example, Parry said he must begin work now on putting together a schedule of summer school offerings and a working budget, which is due in November.

"I'm still finding out what needs to be done and how to do it," Parry said. "I learn something new every day. Come back in a year and maybe I'll know what I'm doing."



BRIAN ROONEY/THE SPECTATOR

James Parry says the hardest thing about being the new history department chair is the long-term planning it requires. "Come back in a year and maybe I'll know what I'm doing," Parry says.

Sullivan says next 10 years could be interesting decade

by Crystal Kua

University President William Sullivan, S.J., expressed his enthusiasm and excitement to a crowd of about 80 people on the future of S.U. in his "State of Our University" address held last Wednesday at Pigott auditorium, with a question and answer session following the speech.

"I do think that in the next 10 years we could have the most interesting decade in the history of the university," said Sullivan.

Sullivan added that the planning and the preparation of the last five to 10 years are paying off.

The first topic Sullivan brought up was the \$20 million campaign, which has reached over \$14 million in its first of three years of operation.

"The response to the campaign is a response to Seattle University," he said.

Sullivan explained that many local corporations have made their biggest donations to S.U. because of the quality of S.U.'s education and the graduates. He mentioned two such donations, \$1 million from Boeing and \$500,000 from Rainier Bank.

He said, "That's a reflection, I think, on the quality of what's going on here at Seattle University."

The \$20 million raised by the campaign will be divided into three major areas: increasing the endowment, capital projects and operating funds.

The endowment will get \$9.3 million to develop a stronger faculty, support leaning resources, provide more financial aid to students and strengthen the university's "Catholic dimension."

Another \$8 million will go to capital projects and the remaining \$2.7 million will go toward S.U.'s operating fund.

Another topic Sullivan discussed was the master plan, or as he puts it, "what we want the campus to look like in 1991 or in the year 2000." He calls it "the plan for the future."

Sullivan said the master plan maps out, for the next 20 years, what the university will hopefully look like in the way of beautifying the campus and building new facilities. He said the final result of the master plan will be in turning this university into "the Seattle U. Park."

"It (S.U.) really will be an area in the middle of the city of Seattle that is beautiful for the students and the faculty, but also for the neighborhood and for the city," said Sullivan.

He further explained that the plan is completed and has been submitted to the city for approval.

Construction of buildings such as the new engineering and computer science building and the new faculty office building was also addressed by Sullivan.

Sullivan said six architectural firms, four from Seattle, one from the East Coast and one from Portland, are vying for the chance to design the two buildings, and by the end of this month the administration will decide on which firm will design the buildings.

During the question and answer session of the forum, ASSU First Vice President Jane Glaser asked Sullivan that if he had one personal goal as president, what would that goal be?

Sullivan replied, "It would be our goal to work toward the day when Seattle University is clearly a preminent independent university in the Northwest, in the public service."

Another student asked Sullivan if he foreses a tuition increase next fall.

Sullivan said that tuition increases are



JEFF ROBERTSON/THE SPECTATOR

University President William Sullivan, S.J., told a gathering of about 80 students, faculty and administrators last Wednesday that the next 10 years could well be "the most interesting decade in the history of the university."

based on two factors, inflation and what he calls the "improvement" factor.

"I have said in the past that if somebody will guarantee me that there's no inflation, then you take one of the two big pushers out of the whole tuition increase system," said Sullivan.

Sullivan explained the improvement factor as when S.U. decides to improve its services, such as computer services or faculty

salaries, the administration looks at tuition as one of the ways of financially supporting the improvements. "If we want to continue to improve our services, one of the sources of that has to be the tuition issue," he explained.

"I certainly would not make a statement that tuition is not going to increase when we're in an inflationary situation," said Sullivan. He later added, "I would love to be able to say no (to a tuition increase) but that's not a realistic answer."

Power lies in understanding language, says U.W. prof.

by Gerri Garding

Words are more than just letters on a page to Haig Bosmajian, professor of speech communication at the University of Washington. Real Power, he says, belongs to those people who understand the powers of language control.

Bosmajian pointed out in a lecture last Wednesday entitled, "Orwell, Political Persuasion and the Power of Language", that



Haig Bosmajian

Computers

(continued from page one)

what we're doing with computers in education," he said.

Under SCT, all university administrative data, such as the figures used to compute registration figures, financial aid packages and financial statements, will be combined into a single data base that needs to be entered into the computer one time only, Zimmerman said. That transition should take about one year to 18 months.

Also, the university will probably shift from its use of Hewlett-Packard computer systems to IBM.

Within the next three months, the company will prepare a detailed plan for computing operations on campus, Zimmerman said, and assuming the university agrees with the plan, a final contract could be signed within 90 days of that date.

George Hsu, former director of S.U.'s

the use of definition in language is very important because those who can define are masters. "If I define you in a certain way that is defamatory, think of the power I have over you," he said.

Bosmajian cited two historical examples of this type of defamation that was used on Indians and blacks. It was because of this type of language that society was so easily able to take away the Indians' land and label them as wandering savages.

During the civil rights movement, Bosmajian said, a black doctor of psychology, who was also a Harvard graduate, was reduced to the status of an infant when he was confronted by a white police officer who threatened his life.

"The language of oppression is used to maintain political control and power. Whether it be language that dehumanizes the enemy, whether it euphemizes war, or denigrates ethnic and racial groups," said Bosmajian.

George Orwell, author of "1984", was conscious of how language was used to defend the indefensible as he illustrates in his famous essay, "Politics and the English Language," Bosmajian said. "Political speech is so often used for this purpose," he added. "Orwell understood the political power."

computer center, has decided not to become an SCT employee, Zimmerman added, but will stay with the university as coordinator of information management services for the offices served by the academic computing center now located on the first floor of Campion Tower.

Hsu will oversee the transition to the new system and will assist in planning for future computer needs.

The decision to contract with SCT was a result of an intensive study by the university computer task force, which looked at four options for upgrading S.U.'s computer systems.

Among the options, Zimmerman said, were the move to SCT; buying software programs from another company and running them independently; and putting more money into additional equipment and personnel to upgrade the existing program.

In Western society, Bosmajian said that destructiveness comes not only from its administrators but also from its psychology.

A Christian, said Bosmajian, is constantly caught between the conflict of good vs. evil. This moral standpoint causes an unresolved conflict inside a person.

One means by which a person may resolve this conflict, said Bosmajian, "is by clothing his victim in a mantle of evil by portraying his victim as an object that must be destroyed."

And this is exactly what President Reagan does, he said. "With this kind of political language he takes us into a metaphoric world in which the language invites extermination."

In essence, metaphors permit the speaker to imply brutally hostile sentiments and thoughts which, when said in direct terms, would be considered inhumane, Bosmajian said.

Bosmajian used examples of things Reagan has said during the past four years that imply the Soviet Union should be destroyed.

In 1982 he metaphorized Marxism into a "virus" which must be destroyed. In 1983, he labeled the Soviet Union an "evil empire" and said that communism is the root of evil in the world, and therefore, "we are enjoined by Scripture and the Lord Jesus to oppose it with all our might," Bosmajian quoted Reagan.

And in 1984, Reagan conferred with 19 religious leaders and vowed to fight not a virus anymore, but a "communist cancer," Bosmajian said.

"This, to me, isn't very much different from defining people as a disease or a parasite as the Nazis did to the Jews," Bosmajian added.

The functions and effects of the belligerent metaphors can be readily understood and compared to Reagan's use of oppressive jokes, Bosmajian said.

In August, while preparing for his weekly radio show, Reagan joked while testing his microphone, "My fellow Americans, I'm pleased to tell you today that I signed legislation that would outlaw Russia forever. We begin bombing in five minutes."

Once, when he was asked whether or not homosexuals should be barred from public office, Reagan replied, "Well, they should certainly be barred from the department of

beaches and parks."

And citing an incident four years ago when Reagan was told that 17 million people go to bed hungry every night, Bosmajian said he replied, "Well, they were all on a diet."

"Metaphors and jokes allow the audience to cheer along the level of expressing a destructive aggression against the enemy, the homosexual, the poor," said Bosmajian. He added that even though these statements were just jokes, the metaphors used were powerful because they have a strong pull on our imagination and create images in our minds.

Bosmajian pointed out that in a recent issue of Time magazine that showed the principles of metaphors are universal between Russian leader Yuri Andropov and Reagan, when a reporter wrote, "In the beginning were the words. After the words came the walkouts."

Bosmajian showed the audience of approximately 60 people gathered in the Liberal Arts building a collection of posters used by various countries during war times to promote the image of the evilness of their enemies.

One poster showed a Nazi sword piercing through a Bible and underneath it the caption read, "This is the Enemy". Another poster showed Hitler riding a horse and dressed in armor and holding a sword used for dragon slaying. "When you live in a world of demons, you need a dragon slayer not a parliament," said Bosmajian.

Bosmajian received the George Orwell Award last year for his book "The Language of Oppression." The award is sponsored by the National Council for Teachers of English.

Correction

An article in last week's Spectator concerning S.U.'s new crime prevention specialist, Brion Schuman, incorrectly reported that a student was caught running nude near the Intramural Field. The incident actually involved a case of indecent exposure and the offender was not a student.

The Spectator regrets this error.

Women's Health Week sad enough to snicker about

It is coincidental that S.U. has sponsored two events within the last week with health being the central theme, the "Issues '84" conference focusing on health and well-being last Saturday and Women's Health Week this week.

The first of the two was handled very well and tastefully, but it is the latter one we would like to focus on.

Women's Health Week in the past has brought five days of sensitive, informational and interesting topics to women at S.U., such as eating disorders like anorexia nervosa, emotional health and the importance of regular physical exams.

This year's health week brings another five days of informational topics, but for whom?

For example, here are a couple of seminars being held during the week: "Routine Maintenance: How to Prepare for Pregnancy" (sounds like car repairs and also, how many college-aged women are really interested in preparing to get pregnant?), "Plastic Surgery: Breast Reconstruction" (how many women out there truly need to reconstruct their breasts — that sounds like car repairs too), "The Career Woman's Disease: Premenstrual Syndrome and Sexually Transmitted Diseases" (we did not realize P.M.S. was a disease. Do *only* career women have sexually transmitted diseases?)

It's pretty difficult to take these topics seriously with titles like the ones just mentioned. The only seminar which sounds worth attending is "For Women Only: How to Deal with Emotional Stress and Relationships."

The other seminars may be just as interesting and the speakers at these seminars are probably tops in their fields, but \$700 allotted for this event could have been used for more tactfully selected presentations such as coping with the emotional stress of sexual harassment, eating a balanced diet on a college student's time and budget, and exercising to stay fit.

It's not that the health week events were slapped together with such short notice, because planning began this past summer, so there was more than sufficient time to plan more thoughtfully.

A committee should have been appointed to plan the week's events in-

stead of just one person because with a committee more discussion would have gone into the topic selection process.

Women's issues should not be a laughing matter, but because of these seminars, Women's Health Week is getting more than its share of snickers.

Anyone for cricket?

Ivy league image calls for more than bricks

Where is our university headed in the next 10 years? According to University President William Sullivan, S.J., we are on our way to becoming the premiere independent university in the Northwest.

When we think of premiere universities, we think of ivy lining the walls of the Pigott building, huge iron gates and luscious green lawns laying as carpets for newly-decorated buildings and brick-covered walkways.

When we think of premiere universities, our snobbish minds turn to thoughts of Harvard, Princeton and Yale.

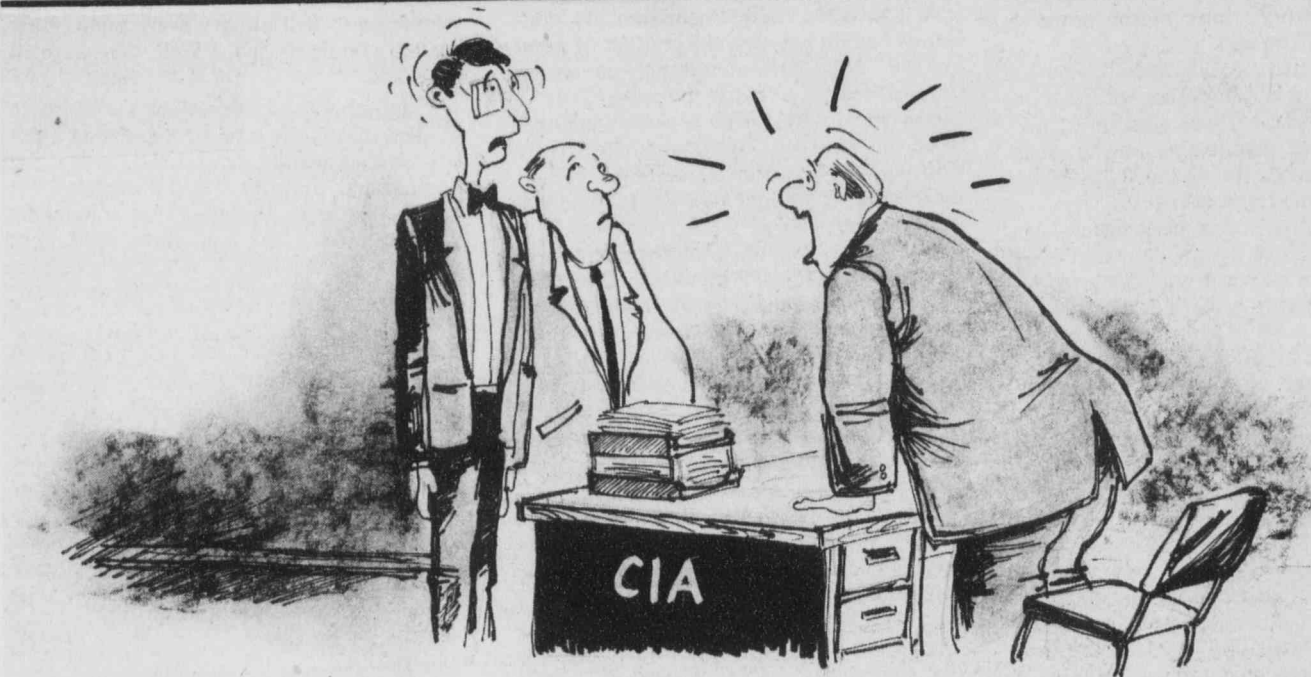
So let us imagine for a moment that, in 10 years, Seattle University is finally at the pinnacle. It is considered the "Ivy League" of the West Coast (and why not, somebody has to be; besides we've got a new contract with the same computer company Harvard uses).

Of course, some major renovations must accompany all that ivy and brick, and we think the best place to start is with the athletic department.

Let's see, we'll need a golf team . . . then a course . . . a course like the one at Broadmoor will suffice. Then we'll need a sailing team (actually, that's closer to reality than you think, we're not being completely unrealistic).

And oh, to round out any self-respecting ivy agenda we mustn't forget the lacrosse team — we've already got the field for it. And if we're going to go this far, how can we say no to those of you who have been clamouring for an equestrian team? Hey, it's in the ivy blood.

Pundit 'Pinion by Danilo Campos



EL SALVADOR! YOU WERE SUPPOSED TO GIVE THE MANUALS TO NICARAGUAN REBELS!

Letters

Defamed integrity

To the Editor:

Sorry Mr. Brooks, I do not accept your historical analysis. I have seen too many people get criminally charged for promoting human rights.

For me to find your approach is just more of the same sad, very old, totally empty rhetoric.

Can you hear us? We work and live with Carmichael Peters, S.J. He is an excellent teacher and a man of the greatest integrity.

If he can not stay in this country, Mr. Brooks, then I fear that we really have been mislabeled as the land of the free and the home of the brave. And may God have mercy on us all.

Joseph McGowan, S.J.
Director of Campus Ministry

The Spectator

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POLITICAL COLUMN

Republicans identify with the American electorate

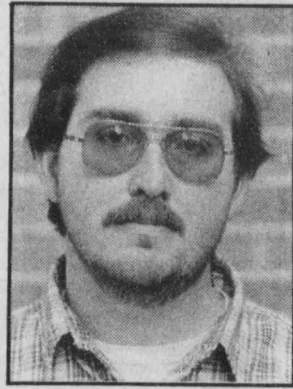
If a modern day Rip Van Winkle would awake from a twenty year slumber today, he probably would think that he hadn't missed a thing.

Lending credence to the circular theory of history, today's political parties and issues confronting the nation have virtually remained identical the threat of nuclear war, the Social Security mess, Communist adventurism in Central and South America and so on. Indeed, old Rip may decide to sack out for another twenty years or until something new came along.

But an important point is manifest this campaign year that few have seriously noted, and that is how the two major political parties have evolved these past two decades and the shift of governmental power between them.

In the campaign of 1964 we had an incumbent president leading comfortably in the polls. Neither a popular nor unpopular president, Lyndon B. Johnson had a considerable base of support from a public still stunned by the recent assassination of John F. Kennedy.

Largely a sympathy vote, Johnson moved into office that November not so much on his ability to be president or his record as senator and vice president, but by an American electorate desirous of continuity.



Ronald MacKay, Jr.

The landslide election of Johnson into the Oval Office gave him a mandate not upon his record or political vision of the future, but by the criteria of Kennedy's death and one other

important factor: the politics of fear against his opponent, Barry M. Goldwater.

Arizona Senator Goldwater ran what many polls considered a dangerous campaign; he talked directly about the issues from his conservative point of view. Prophetically he called for Social Security reforms, either a victory in the Vietnam War or immediate withdrawal, a strong U.S. military vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, and other major issues of the day.

Today, many, if not all of the positions Goldwater spoke to then are now taken for granted as mainline Republican policies. So why did Goldwater lose so badly then against Lyndon B. Johnson, yet Reagan sits comfortably in the White House now?

This writer has long maintained that the electorate hasn't changed, as some would argue, largely because Americans in general haven't changed.

Goldwater knew, the moment the nation learned of Kennedy's murder, that the G.O.P. had no chance of winning. But beyond the sympathy factor, Goldwater had to fight against a concerted campaign of fear by the Democrats.

This was done by avoiding with distortion and exaggeration. For instance, when Goldwater called for Social Security reforms, like Reagan has done, the Democrats deliberately twisted this to sound as if he wanted to abolish the system. In other words, instead of stating a positive campaign of ideas they discredited the opposition.

An infamous example of this is the "daisy girl" commercial. Pictured is a young girl picking daisy petals, with a voice-over of a man counting down to zero, ending with a nuclear explosion filling the screen. This commercial aired only once, and the Democrats insisted that they never explicitly said Goldwater would start a nuclear war — but they didn't have to.

So why is Reagan leading in the polls and heading for a sure re-election, if what Goldwater stood for is also shared by Reagan? Because, since the electorate is essentially the same, when the sympathy and fear factors are set aside, the Republicans speak the language Americans generally agree with.

(continued on page 12)

REPARTEE

The administration's policy ignores the 'fairness issue'

"What do you mean by crushing my people, by grinding the face of the poor?"

Isaiah 3:15

Just when the leaves of autumn reach their greatest beauty, the political fallout will shortly take place from this year's electioneering. And one of the key issues which could have dominated this campaign is the "fairness issue," or as the democrats label it, "the meanness issue." That is, to what extent have the policies of the Reagan administration benefitted the wealthy to the detriment of the poor and near-poor?

During the same time of political discussion and media manipulation the American Roman Catholic bishops are undertaking a different examination of the American economy. Using a process of broad consultation similar to that of their pastoral letter on war and peace issued in 1983, the bishops will release their initial draft of the pastoral on the American economy this fall.

That the political and moral/religious discussions should take place at approximately the same time is at least a symbolic reminder of the interrelationship between religion and politics. Both of those areas are concerned with the political, economic, and social welfare of human beings and the common good of society.

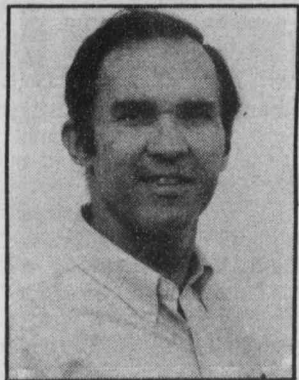
However, the concrete responses by the politicians on the campaign trail and the bishops in their consulting rooms depends on the principles and perspectives which are used to evaluate the data available. As we prepare to cast ballots on Nov. 6, perhaps we should re-examine both the facts on the fairness issue as well as our assumptions about wealth, poverty and the role of government.

Former vice-president and senator Hubert Humphrey often said that the test of any society was the quality of its treatment of its least advantaged citizens — the poor, aged, handicapped, and infirm. By that standard alone, the policies of the past 3-and-a-half years fail Senator Humphrey's test.

A 1984 study by the non-partisan Urban Institute, "The Reagan Record," revealed that in the midst of a disastrous period in the economy the administration needlessly exacerbated the impact of the 1981-82 recession. In short, administration policies have widened the gap between the rich and poor.

The richest fifth of the nation got richer, raising its relative share of total family income from 37 percent in 1980 to 38.9 percent in 1984 with an average increase in income alone from \$37,618 to \$40,880. The next wealthiest fifth remained even, and the bottom three-fifths lost ground. The lowest fifth fell from a 6.8 percent share to 6.1 percent.

The authors wrote that the income shift "represents a very large transfer of disposable income to the top quintile group . . . of \$25 billion overall and translates into an extra \$2,000 per family" for the affluent.



Gary Chamberlain

In addition, the most recent Federal Reserve Board study showed that the top 2 percent of Americans collect 15 percent of all income. These 2 percent of families control 50 percent of the stock, more than 70 percent of the nation's tax-free bonds, 39 percent of the taxable bonds and 20 percent of the real estate. Meanwhile the tax burden for a family of four at the poverty line rose from 4 percent of income in 1978 to 10 percent in 1983.

In 1981 the new administration imposed 60 percent of its budget cuts upon the poor. Aid to Families with Dependent Children was reduced by 11.7 percent, food stamps by 18.8 percent, other food programs by 11.7 percent (Michael Harrington, *The New American Poverty*, p. 36).

In the wake of the budget cuts of the disabled, Republican Senator Joseph Heinz of Pennsylvania called the administration's policy a "holocaust of the nation's disabled," and 10 of the 12 federal appeals courts recently chided the administration for removing the disabled from government assistance.

Grim statistics which no one really comprehends in terms of human misery and want. But perhaps not all of this is bad, many will say. Government programs only maintain people in poverty instead of forcing people to find jobs when the cash runs out. And why aren't the wealthy entitled to what they have since they earned it, took more risks, worked hard, etc.?

So we return to a basic question, what are the principles which can guide any discussion of wealth and poverty, whether in an election campaign or in a bishops' pastoral?

Roman Catholic social teaching has always built upon the principles of the inherent dignity of each person, the positive role of

government in promoting the common good of all members of society, and the entitlement of all people to the goods of the earth.

Specifically, that means that all the goods of a society must be distributed in a fair manner, not that all would get equal incomes but that the disparities of income levels we have just examined violate the basic principles of distributive justice.

Most of our discussions of equality center upon equality of opportunity, a position which assumes that all are equal to start with and fails to take into account the tremendous disparities of race, sex, and social class in the United States.

A more just approach to equality which emerges from these Roman Catholic social documents asserts that equality means that all human beings are able to provide for themselves or are humanely provided for. In this way, for the Christian citizen, the service of one's faith requires the active promotion of just systems which distribute the benefits of culture so that each person may exercise his or her personal freedom in the process of providing for self (or being humanely provided for).

And finally, in addition to principles which evaluate policies toward the poor, aged, infirm and handicapped, recent Roman Catholic social teachings address the problems of the worker in today's society.

These teachings assert the priority of labor over capital and chastize multinational corporations for their misuse of resources, centralization of power, and maximization of profit at the expense of workers.

How do we evaluate plant closings in the United States and the transfer of a corporation's enterprise to sources of cheap labor in other parts of the world? Or wage and benefit concessions forced from workers in the name of the company's future while those same companies later make such profits that in the case of the automakers even the administration castigated the corporations for their excessive bonuses to top management?

Or filings for bankruptcies which allow airlines to get out of union contracts only to reopen with lower-paid non-union labor? Or a Postmaster General who implements a new hiring policy reducing all entering postal carriers' salaries by \$5000 and thus creates a two-tier job system?

Fortunately Mr. Bolger's actions were stopped by both houses of Congress. No participation in decision-making, cuts in wages, lost jobs, reduced salaries at the lower end and bonuses for the top? In his most recent writings on labor, Pope John Paul II called for full participation in the management and even ownership by workers of the means of production. By that criterion we are losing ground rather than gaining.

As we return to the leaves of fall, the fall elections and the bishops' deliberations, we can ask as citizens and as concerned Christians some hard questions about the policies of the current administration and make our judgements in light of principles of just distribution, and measures of equality, worker participation and the common good.

But beyond the fall election we are going to have to ask serious questions about the future shape of the American economy and the economies of the industrialized nations with a perspective of the common good of all the earth's peoples.

The basic question after all is not "Are you better off today than four years ago?" For three-fifths of Americans the answer is no. But that question only appeals to our selfish pursuit of gain.

Perhaps the real question is whether we, as Americans or rather as a global community, are better off than four years ago. In light of Senator Humphrey's criterion, who benefits most from this administration's policies?

And finally, what answers are there to the prophet Isaiah's angry cry?

Gary Chamberlain is an associate professor of theology and religious studies at S.U., as well as director of S.U.'s master's degree program for those seeking a career in religious education.



Long live The Boss!

Working America's beloved balladeer rocks again



BRUCE SPRINGSTEEN

by Anne Hotz

It was a night of generated electricity and power as Bruce Springsteen enchanted his audience of about 30,000 in the Tacoma Dome on Friday night with his rock 'n' roll music.

The audience was engrossed in the style and finesse as The Boss played about 30 of his most popular songs and did his own 10 minute version of such songs as "Twist and Shout."

It was as if the people could not get enough of Springsteen from the moment he opened his show with his title song "Born in the U.S.A." to the three encores some four hours later. And Springsteen appreciated every bit of enthusiasm from the audience saying, "You people are very silly," and "I really appreciate that."

Springsteen and the E Street Band, who were to perform Thursday night but cancelled because Springsteen wasn't feeling well, played music from all of the albums that have made him famous over the past decade.

The feeling of the evening was established in his first set with "Out on the Street," "Darlington County" and "Everything Dies." Springsteen then moved into a more emotional tone with "Johnny 99" from his "Nebraska" album.

Springsteen has an overwhelming talent for beautifully crediting the emotions of the working class and those that are less fortunate. Introducing "My Hometown," Springsteen appealed to the audience to support the Northwest Second Harvest saying, "People out there are hungry and they (Northwest Second Harvest) are trying to make this a more decent place to live."

Closing the first half of the show, Springsteen played his famous "Bad Lands" and "Thunder Road" and before leaving the stage for the intermission, he asked the audience the understated question, "Are we having fun yet?"

The audience was so intrigued with the performance that by the time the band played the first chords of several songs, they

cheered, whistled and often started singing before Springsteen did. In "Hungry Hearts" the people sang the first verse before he joined them.

"Dancing in the Dark" and "Cadillac" were just as rowdy with dancing in the aisles and clapping hands in the air. And the audience loved his fancy footwork and slides across the stage.

Dedicating "Surrender" to a good friend of his, Springsteen relaxed the audience with the gentle lyrics:

*We made a promise we'd always remember:
No retreat, no surrender.*

For about 10 minutes, Springsteen told a fairy tale in his song "Growing Up" and how he came to meet saxophonist Clarence Clemons. The two were trying to find the secret of the world, and in the story they found the answer in their guitars and saxophone, which were in the forest.

The exquisite talent of Clemons was a major part of the concert and was especially evident in "All Night."

Before the three encores, the lights came up while Springsteen played "Born to Run" which got the audience so riled up, it was inevitable he would be back for more.

"Follow a Dream" and the "Devil in the Blue Dress Medley" were only two of the songs played in the half hour encore. And then wishing everyone an early Merry Christmas, he sang his rock 'n' roll version of "Santa Claus is Coming to Town." The audience loved it.

Talking to people who had gone to either Wednesday's performance or Friday's, the feeling was mutual throughout: it was the best concert they had ever been to.

The interaction Springsteen had with the audience, the dancing, and the songs sung were done in a fashion attributed only to The Boss; it was a first class act.

Springsteen and the audience worked together to make this concert probably the best ever and recalling what one friend said to me after he had seen Springsteen, "It was great! No, better yet, it was spiritual."



BRIAN ROONEY/THE SPECTATOR

Terry Jones and Renate Trott can't help being tempted by the sumptuous "Temptations" delicacies.

'Temptations' No mom 'n pop candy store

by Frances Lujan

If Hansel and Gretel had taken a look inside Temptations they probably wouldn't have stuffed their faces with that gingerbread house.

This weekend Temptations, on 410 E. Broadway, celebrated its first anniversary. Owned by three women, Diane Warshall, Jean Oseran, and Margie Danz, Temptations is no "mom 'n pop" candy store. Even the logo has a drippy and gooey feature, says manager Terry Jones, that's meant to do one thing—tempt you.

Walk into this ultra chic candy store and your eyes feast on literally hundreds of candies. You can choose from Boehms chocolates, chocolate almonds, gummy products or hard rock candy. Also featured are international coffee beans, country spice teas, dried fruits and freshly baked cookies.

And just this week, Temptations introduced a new mocha chocolate cookie, which Jones describes as "real trouble."

You're probably saying, big deal, chocolate is chocolate and a store is a store. Not Temptations!

"You can't believe how much customers spend on candy," said Jones. The sky's the limit and there is no minimum at Temptations. "You can buy a handful or even one jelly bean," she said.

Temptations also specializes in gift ideas. Who could turn down a chocolate gift? They will put together various candies in a basket, box or mugs, all available in the store, and there's no charge for gift wrapping.

Prices range from 50 cents and up. But remember, you can't go in there without being tempted.

'Amadeus' examines jealousy

by Dean Visser

Director Peter Shaffer's "Amadeus" portrays the great classical composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart as a dirty-minded, hyperactive party animal with an effortless genius enabling him to write music that could convince people for hundreds of years that they have something called "souls," because Mozart's music strikes a part of one's being that we have no other word for.

The film has a few flaws in its dialogue, and some silly implausibilities in its plot. The young actors and actresses have difficulty looking natural in some places, and speak in a modern fashion which clashes with the lush and authentic costumes and backgrounds of 18th century Europe.

I doubt that "Amadeus" is a very accurate historical or biographical piece, and it has some problems being corny and uneven in parts of its story.

But the film does have, of course, its glorious music, and the lavish sets and color make it a fine opportunity for a long, sensual audio-visual wallow. Tom Hulce (Mozart) and F. Murray Abrahamson (rival composer Antonio Salieri) have some shining acting moments.

"Amadeus" is good entertainment, and has the outstanding aspect of being a unique and detailed study of the realm of jealousy.

More than a Mozart biography, "Amadeus" is the story of one man's jealousy of Mozart's genius. Salieri, an older contemporary of Mozart's, is employed by the Austrian royal court. Mozart suddenly comes along out of Germany and enchants the royalty and operatic upper crust of Vienna, cutting harshly in on Salieri's action.

Mozart's royal and public popularity is not the source of Salieri's jealousy; instead,

Salieri's bitter self-disgust and panicked envy results from the fact that Salieri can comprehend musical, creative perfection (in the vehicle of Mozart), but cannot attain it himself.

The relationship between Salieri and Mozart is strange and interesting. Salieri is so filled with contempt for his own inadequacies that he feels he has to (not wants to, but has to) kill Mozart, who constantly mirrors those inadequacies.

Mozart is badly tacky and brutally insensitive to the somewhat pathetic Salieri at times, repeatedly insulting him in front of important crowds. Yet Mozart and Salieri can talk together and appreciate each other's talents and judgements respectively, and can work together on a composition and be deadly rivals and, more or less, friends at the same time. It is as if the horrible conflict between them looms as a powerful but removed third party.

Salieri won't deny for a second that Mozart is the greatest composer that has ever lived. His outrage stems from the fact that he, Salieri, can analyze and appreciate this genius in his refined manor, and Mozart is, as Salieri puts it, "a vulgar, obscene child" who seems to offhandedly spin out magic and inspiration with his eyes closed and one hand tied behind his back.

As a young boy, Salieri, with a tremendous gift for appreciating music, makes a pact with God that he will exchange a life of "chastity and humility" for the gift of musical inspiration. When Salieri sees Mozart enjoying life, love, and himself, and hears "the voice of God" coming from him instead, Salieri declares himself God's enemy and makes his life an obsessive struggle to destroy Mozart, take credit for one of his works, and thereby "laugh in God's

face." "Amadeus" focuses on this drama of Salieri's more than on any drama in Mozart's life.

"Amadeus" tries gallantly for an 18th century mood with wonderful costumes and locations, but falls short with an oddly 80s-flavored dialogue. Some of the writing is unignominably trite.

Elizabeth Berridge, as Mozart's wife Constanza, has to read some bad lines that play up the blindly supportive wife of a genius role to depressing and tiring proportions. Hulce seems awkward at times, running off lines like a kid who gets a part in a high school play because he "looks right."

But most of the time he is great as the spoiled, deranged genius who charms everyone, lives every second with delicious sparkle, and shrieks with maniacal laughter at inopportune moments.

Hulce also excels in scenes in which he directs his operas, mouthing the words and shining with the ecstasy of expressing the creativity in his head and with his hands; viewers can almost share in the joy of pulling out of the air the orchestrations, dance, and piercing vocals.

Vivid, smart editing holds the attention, and the movie's loud dizziness at times sets a good mood for the subject of the blurring line between genius and madness; like Mozart's behavior (and sometimes his music), the action and sound of the film get very close to the border between exuberant and frantic.

Despite its problems, "Amadeus" is a delight to watch and think about. An interesting and unexpected ending neatly ties up and at the same time broadens this luxurious and funny film, adding to its theme contrasting the brilliance of human creativity and the darkness of human hate.

S.U. magazine seeks diversity and a staff

by Dean Visser

"I want to make Fragments more diverse this year, so it can appeal to people in other disciplines besides English and literature," said Monica Funsinn, editor of this year's Fragments, literary magazine.

Funsinn said she wants the magazine to include the styles and outlooks of people from various cultural, ethnic and religious backgrounds, as well as from many areas of academic study.

The Fragments staff is now being formed and any students, faculty or staff interested in helping are welcome. For information about meeting times and dates, call Funsinn at 542-8494.

Funsinn said the staff needs people who are willing to make a time commitment, and who have had previous experience with literature or are interested in gaining this experience. The staff also needs people to critique and select submitted work, and to cover the business and technical aspects of putting the publication together.

Writers should send in short stories and/or essays and poems in any language will be accepted. Funsinn said she would like people who have English as a second language to contribute in their native language so that Fragments may better accommodate the entire S.U. community.

Pen-and-ink or charcoal sketches and drawings are also needed, as well as black and white photos. Funsinn said that even brief quotations are welcome contributions.

The Champagne family

Bubbling booze, grapes are not the whole story

by Frances Lujan

There is more to champagne and sparkling wines than bubbles.

Champagne refers to sparkling wines produced in the Champagne region of France. Many countries produce sparkling wines; but because of international agreements, they can not call it champagne. America didn't sign this agreement, however and that's why you may see sparkling wines from New York and California called Champagne.

Champagne varies according to the grapes, added sweeteners, and processes employed in production. It ranges from dry to sweet. It is either natural but very dry, or in increasing order of sweetness Extra Sec, Extra Dry, Sec, Dem-Sec, and Doux.

For an entire evening, one-half bottle per person is sufficient. One glass for a toast, one or two glasses for an aperitif, and one glass for dessert.

Serve champagne chilled (not cold) either from the refrigerator or in an ice bucket filled with ice cubes and cold water. Fill each glass a little more than half way, so the champagne will always be chilled.

The best glass is a tall, slender tulip or flute shape that allows the bubbles to flow at a steady stream. The long stem of the glass prevents your fingers from warming the champagne.

To open, remove the foil and wire muzzle. Keep your thumb on the cork to prevent it from shooting out. Hold the cork firmly in one hand or cover the cork with a napkin and tilt the bottle at a forty-five degree angle. Always point the bottle away from yourself and from other people.



Twist the bottle, not the cork, so you can gently ease the cork out until you hear a gentle sigh. Never use a corkscrew; the compressed cork can cause the bottle to explode.

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Issues '84: Health and

Barney Clark's story gives new hope to other people with heart disease

by Crystal Kua

For 25 years, artificial heart recipient, Barney Clark smoked a pack of cigarettes a day, before he tried several times to quit smoking. He finally did quit seven years before he learned he had heart disease.

"He deeply regretted ever having started smoking," said Una Loy Clark, who spoke of her husband, Barney, the first recipient of a permanent, functioning artificial heart, which was surgically implanted in him in 1982. Clark died 112 days after receiving the heart.

Mrs. Clark said lung problems caused by cigarette smoking had greatly contributed to her husband's heart condition and the complications that occurred after the artificial heart was implanted.

Mrs. Clark was the keynote speaker at a luncheon attended by approximately 200 people at Campion Ballroom, which was part of all-day conference on Saturday, entitled "Issues 84" focusing on health and well-being.

She summarized her husband's three-year battle with heart disease and how she stood by him throughout his ordeal.

"It was during that time, my friends, that all the statistics I have heard and read over the years, concerning the prevalence of heart disease took on a real and special meaning to me," said Mrs. Clark.

She further explained, "It was then I realized that all those numbers and percentages on all those graphs and charts were not just figures, but represented 42,750,000 American human beings who were fighting desperately the debilitating effects of this (heart) disease and realize too that one million of them this year were not successful in their fight."

According to Mrs. Clark, her husband's condition was first diagnosed as bronchitis, then mild emphysema, then it was determined he had a form of heart disease.

He had tried all possible medications to help stimulate his heart muscle, but nothing worked.

Dr. Clark was then referred to a hospital in Salt Lake City to take an experimental drug which was to help his heart condition. Dr. Clark's body rejected the drug and he went into shock. He almost died.

After the disappointing results, the Clarks were then referred to Dr. William DeVries of the Utah Medical Center, who was the only surgeon authorized to implant an artificial heart.

DeVries explained to the Clarks, who are devout Mormons, how the artificial heart worked and about the surgical procedure involved in the implementation. If Dr. Clark agreed to be a volunteer in the operation, which was still in the experimental stages at that time, he would have to pass stringent conditions set by the medical center's Institutional Review Board and the Food and Drug Administration.

The requirements were:

- Dr. Clark and his wife would have to be interviewed by a panel consisting of Dr. DeVries, two clinical cardiologists who never met Dr. Clark before, a psychiatrist, a nurse, a social worker, and a non-voting member of the institutional board.

- The panel must unanimously agree that Dr. Clark fully understands the surgical procedures he must endure.

- As a volunteer, Dr. Clark would have to be mentally capable of handling tremendous stress and be able to cope with being confined within a six-foot radius of the heart-drive unit, which he would have to be attached to.

- He must live in Salt Lake City, near the medical center, for the rest of his life.

- He must have the complete support of his entire family.

- He must sign an 11-page consent form for surgery and research experiments. The consent form must be signed twice, 24 hours apart, so as to give Dr. Clark a chance to reconsider.

Mrs. Clark said she remembered what she was thinking when her husband had made the decision to volunteer for the operation.

"I felt a calmness that I had not felt in many, many months and could only interpret that to mean that this decision was good and one he should have made," she said.

She added, "He (Dr. Clark) felt that it would give him a great deal of satisfaction if he could receive the heart and perhaps make a contribution to medical science."

On Dec. 2, 1982, the historical operation took place, but the days after the surgery proved trying for the Clarks.

Mrs. Clark's voice quivered as she said, "The 112 days following the surgery are very difficult for me to describe; it was like living on a rollercoaster." She said one day there would be progress in his condition and then the next day he would suffer complications.

According to Mrs. Clark, one complication her husband suffered was serious seizures because the heart-driver would pump normal amounts of blood into his system, while his body was only used to 1.2 liters of blood it had learned to live with due to the inefficiency of his own heart muscle. The average body circulates five liters of blood.

While Dr. Clark was in the hospital, Mrs. Clark said he received thousands of letters and cards from well-wishers around the world. The letters boosted his morale.

"Several children sent nickels and dimes from their banks, wrapped in a little piece of scrap paper and (they) asked me to please buy Dr. Clark a chocolate milkshake because they had heard on the television he liked chocolate milkshakes," said Mrs. Clark.

Mrs. Clark said her husband's death was not caused by the artificial heart but by complications due to the advancement of the disease, especially in his lungs. She said the artificial heart worked fine and that her husband did not expect miracles.

Mrs. Clark is now National Residential Chairperson for the American Heart Association, and she travels around the country telling her husband's story and trying to bring hope into the lives of people who have heart disease.

"Serving this organization (American Heart Association) has given me more comfort, more soul, more satisfaction than anything that has happened to me since my dear husband passed away," said Mrs. Clark.

One of her trips took her to Washington D.C. to testify before a U.S. senate committee, in favor of a Comprehensive Multi-prevention Education Act. The bill would change the 13-year-old warning on cigarette packages (Warning: The surgeon general has determined that cigarette smoking is dangerous to your health) to four new warnings alternating every three months. The bill was passed by Congress in September.

In an interview after the speech, Mrs. Clark said, "I'm happy to share the experience of the artificial heart because I think so many people in the world shared their prayers . . . that I think this is kind of a way I can tell them thank you."

Before Dr. Clark became ill, Mrs. Clark said both of them were looking forward to "very good years ahead" and they "were going to do the things they always wanted to."

According to Mrs. Clark her husband was an avid sportsman and he especially liked to play golf. When Dr. Clark retired from his dental practice, that was when Mrs. Clark decided to learn how to play golf with her husband, even though she said she was not the kind of competition he was used to.

Mrs. Clark said she will make a book of memories of her husband to give to her five grandchildren. The book will contain newspaper clippings, letters and other memorabilia from her husband's life.

She described her husband as "very personable, friendly, and outgoing."

The Clarks knew each other ever since they were in the seventh grade and that is why Mrs. Clark said, "He's so much a part of my life, that I feel like I know what he would say in every situation, and I know what he would do."

She also said, "I feel such a closeness to my husband still. It really doesn't seem like he's gone."



Ali Memaran (center) practices Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (C.P.R.) technique to Gazem Namazi (right) explains the C.P.R. technique to Gazem Namazi.

Weekend athletes

by Kerry Godes

Weekend athletes often believe that an injury will take care of itself if rested, or conversely, that injuries can be "worked out" by continuing the activity that first caused the injury.

But the fact is, "there is just no easy way" to treat athletic injuries, said Dr. Larry Pedegana, director of Providence Hospital's sports medicine clinic and team physician for S.U.'s intercollegiate athletes.

Rest is essential in the treatment of athletic injuries, Pedegana said. But, believe it or not, aspirin is also an essential part of the rehabilitation.

It's hard to get people to take aspirin for their injuries because of the old stereotype of the unconcerned doctor who says, "take two aspirin and call me in the morning," Pedegana said.

But taken in what he calls therapeutic doses—about six to eight tablets a day with meals—aspirin is the most effective anti-inflammatory medication on the market, he said.

The use of ice packs is another important step in the immediate treatment of an injury, and Pedegana said he uses ice packs for up to 72 hours after an injury takes place.

Injured limbs must also be elevated, Pedegana said. But it is not enough to simply stretch out with a leg propped up on a cushion. To stop swelling an injured limb should be elevated higher than the heart.

Once the pain and swelling of a torn muscle or ligament are under control, the next step is to immediately begin a modified exercise program to counteract the atrophy and loss of strength that injuries cause.

An injury can cause an athlete to lose between one to three percent of his or her total strength per day in the affected limb, Pedegana said, and that means special exercises must be done to regain that strength before activity can continue.

Pedegana recommends isometric exercises to strengthen injured muscles and prevent atrophy.

Isometric exercises strengthen muscles and relaxation of the muscles are rebuilt without putting stress on that joint, he said.

Isokinetic exercises are performed with special equipment to put equal stress on the injured joint through the range of motion.

Both types of exercises have advantages and disadvantages of the type of injury.

Phys

by

"If we know the importance of the importance don't we do it? It's bad for us and it's bad for us and it's bad for us in, why do we do it? It's a physician at a school, "Issues '84."

Society seems to be moving in the right direction, explained a medical education expert at the Medical Center.

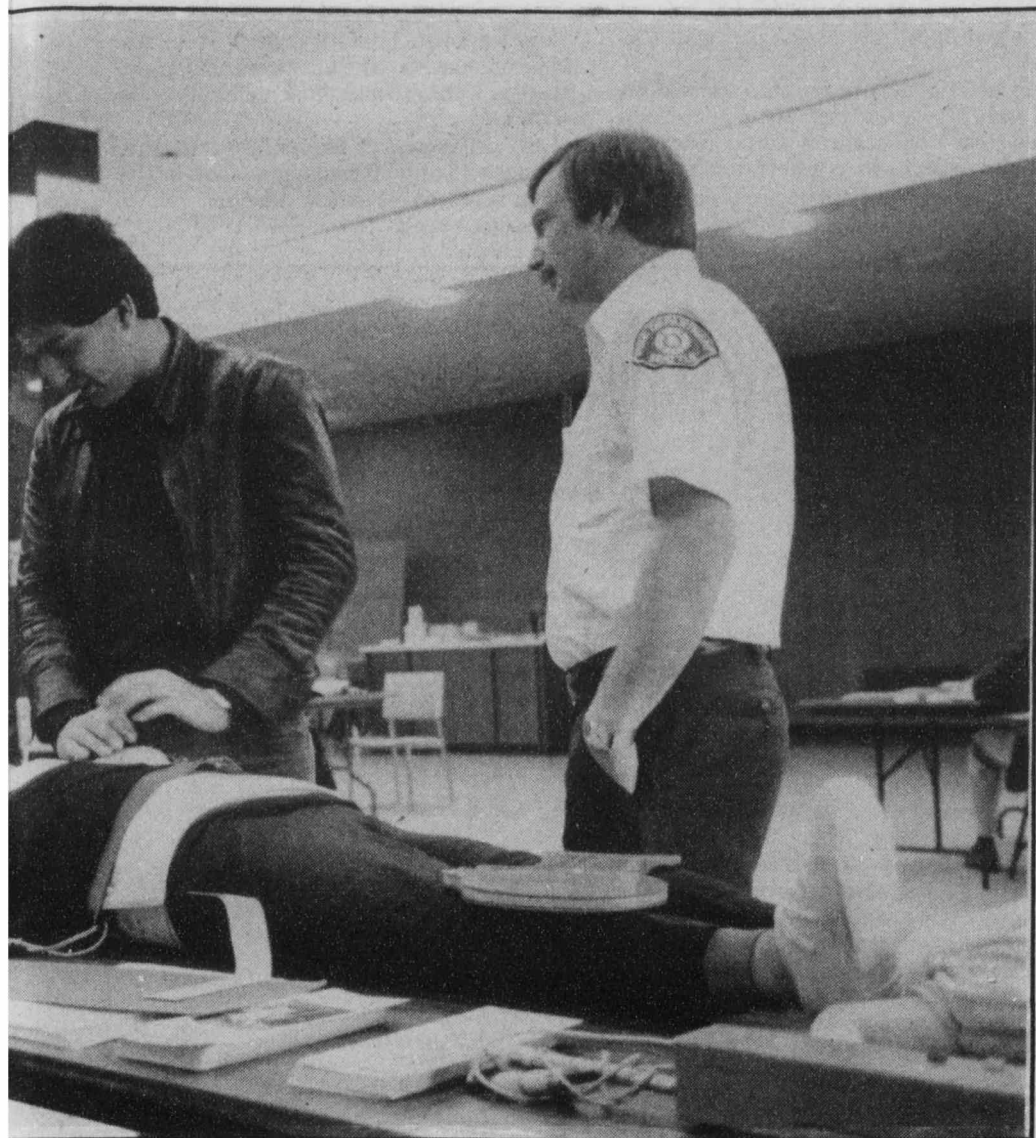
Wright talked about the importance of well-being: A person who is not healthy cannot be a good student. He said that travel with man is not the choice of healthy choices, but the choice of healthy choices crushes the life.

"The problem is human, the problem is human," Wright said. "The body is not the body of spirit, but the body of spirit."



Una Loy Clark, wife of the late Barney Clark, told an audience of 200 people about the highs and lows she endured before, during and after her husband became the first person to be implanted with an artificial heart. She said, "The 112 days following the surgery are very difficult for me to describe; it was like living on a rollercoaster."

h and Well-being



BRIAN ROONEY/THE SPECTATOR

monary Resuscitation on a dummy, while Seattle firefighter Alan Wakkuri
tem Namazi.

Alcoholism is a disease that effects a victim's entire family

by Anne Hotz

Alcoholism. It's a disease that frightens and affects families every day, said Patricia Stromberg, instructor of S.U.'s alcoholic studies and program and director of the Southeast Community Alcoholic's Center, who spoke Saturday on "Dealing with the Alcoholic as a Family Member."

As a recovered alcoholic, Stromberg talked about her own experiences as an alcoholic, of being married to an alcoholic, of coming from an alcoholic family, and of the effects her alcoholism had on her two children.

In the early 1970s, Stromberg said, little emphasis was placed on the genetic connections of alcoholism. Although alcoholism is not always contracted genetically, she said more research and public acknowledgement of the connection could have done much to further the public's understanding of the disease.

Stromberg added that little was done during that time to fulfill the needs of family members of alcoholics, such as communication within the family.

Stromberg said statistics show that children of one alcoholic parent have a 50 percent chance of becoming an alcoholic, and if both parents are alcoholic, the children have an 85 percent chance.

Communication is often poor in families that have an alcoholic parent or parents, Stromberg said, often causing these families to become dysfunctional. That is, family members do not develop the skills necessary to communicate their feelings because they are frightened of what may become of the conversation.

In her own family, Stromberg said, "We did something that I think is probably the most important for any recovering alcoholic family. We sought professional help."

She said that within her everyday family life, there existed a lack of communication that was necessary for the continuance of the family. And Stromberg added that assuming situations and reactions from the other family members had to stop.

The lack of communication in the dysfunctional family, although there may be recovery for the alcoholic, stunts the emotional growth of the family, particularly children, and members of the family close themselves off from talking about feelings years later.

Stromberg said there now exist programs for adult children of alcoholics.

"There are many, many young people who are getting in touch with the fact that growing up in an alcoholic family has stunted their development.

"They have not learned how to identify with their feelings. They have not learned how to communicate their feelings, and they are living in a sort of half life rather than enjoying a full life," said Stromberg.

Stromberg also stressed the importance of spiritual growth and transformation as vital to the recovery from alcoholism.

"Without some spiritual intervention and some spiritual growth, the alcoholic can not get well," she said.

Stromberg said that within the Puget Sound area, there are 771 weekly meetings for people who are recovering from some sort of alcoholic or drug dependency. In 1969 and 1970, when she was beginning her recovery process, Stromberg said there were 71 meetings in the area.

"Alcoholics can and do recover," said Stromberg.

But she added that the importance of support from the family and people who are important to the alcoholic are vital to recovery. Programs such as Alcoholics Anonymous and Ala-non focus on this aspect.

A new technique that is being used to help alcoholics is intervention by family members and friends.

The alcoholic is subjected to nonjudgmental confrontation by those people and are made to listen to incidences that have occurred or events that have been interrupted because of alcohol. Stromberg said 85 percent of those subjected to intervention realize their problem and receive treatment.

Stromberg said that information on alcoholism and its treatment are readily available for the asking if people will ask for help.

letes can stop injuries by stretching

Pedegana recommended isometric and isokinetic exercises for the rebuilding of injured muscles and joints.

Isometric exercises allows an athlete to strengthen muscles through contraction, and relaxation without moving the joint, so that muscles around an injured joint can be rebuilt without doing further damage to that joint, he said.

Isokinetic exercises, which must be performed with special equipment, allow an athlete to put equal weight on a joint before putting it through a full range of motion.

Both types of exercise have their advantages and disadvantages, depending on the type of injury being treated, Pedegana said.

If an athlete attempts to resume strenuous activity without properly strengthening the injured parts, "then they're just going to be a statistic, because they'll re-injure themselves," he said.

Most sports injuries can be prevented through proper stretching, Pedegana said. He recommends a book called "Stretching" by Bob Anderson. Flexibility is increasingly important as an athlete gets older, he added, and the kind of stretching advocated by many aerobics instructors today can actually do more harm than good.

Ballistic stretching, where an athlete bounces to stretch the muscles, can cause muscles to tear if the athlete is not suffi-

ciently warmed up and relaxed, Pedegana said.

Most injuries fall into two categories, Pedegana said, those resulting from "repetitive, excessive stress placed on body parts" which he calls the "overuse syndrome," and "transitional injuries, which is a group of injuries that occur as a person goes from a sedentary to an active lifestyle."

Once injured, most amateur athletes generally go to one of two extremes in the way they treat their injuries, he said. "They either believe they should keep working it, or they stop all together. I believe the truth lies somewhere between those two extremes."

Physician integrates mind, spirit and body

by Gerri Garding

"If we know what a balanced diet is and the importance of physical exercise, why don't we do it? If we know that smoking is bad for us and alcohol and drug abuse does us in, why do we do it?" questioned a local physician at a seminar on Saturday called "Issues '84."

Society seems to go for the quick fixes today, explained John Wright, director of medical education at Swedish Hospital Medical Center.

Wright talked about "Theology and Well-being: A Physician's Perspective" to approximately 40 S.U. alumni and students. He said that health is like roadless travel with many tough choices to make, but the choice to turn to quick fixes over healthy choices "is a vice that eventually crushes the life out of us."

"The problem is not that we are only human, the problem is that we are not fully human," Wright said, adding "the equipment and dynamics are there to be used. The body is willing but the spirit is weak."

A person should think of themselves as a trinity of spirit, mind and body, said

Wright adding that the point in which they all intersect is where a person will find complete well-being.

The key to well-being, said Wright, is to understand that God gave the Ten Commandments to his people as a means of keeping them healthy spiritually. "The Ten Commandments are like a car manual. God said here, follow these. These are the things that will keep you well," said Wright.

Quoting C.S. Lewis, Wright said, "Every Christian would agree that a person's spiritual health is exactly proportional to his or her body's health."

Wright said the government is funding a lot of research to help find new ways for people to stay physically healthy. "We are seeing a lot of this today because it just costs too much to be ill."

"There is lots of money moving in the research direction to make us healthier. Scientists are trying to find out if jogging really does make our gums better. What they need to work on is how to develop a Twinkie that is fiber oriented," Wright joked.

However, he said there is a lot of serious

research going on such as research that relates to the brain and to the body. This is called "psyco-neuro immunology."

Because the healing process is going on at all times within the body, Wright said scientists are researching a way to tap that immune system and somehow relate it to certain behavioral responses. The theory, said Wright, is that if researchers find the connection between behavior and immunology, people would be protected against physical illness.

Spiritual well-being is hard to get at, said Wright. He added that the place to start was in the Scriptures. "We need to approach the Scripture with honest questions . . . and it in return will give us honest answers. We need to approach the Scripture so that it envelops our daily lives instead of distorting Scripture to accomodate our prejudices, biases and insecurities," Wright said.

"Theology causes us to behave in such a way that causes well-being. Once you react this way, you see splendor in the ordinary," said Wright.



Randy Bisco blows into a device which measures the level of carbon dioxide exhaled from the lungs.

IPS drops certificate program, nursing raises gpa

by Kerry Godes

The academic council voted Monday to allow the Institute of Public Service to discontinue its certificate program in human resources and to revise the curriculum in its public administration bachelor's degree program to place a heavier emphasis on the liberal arts.

IPS director Esther Mills said the two requests stemmed from studies the department conducted to determine what kinds of students the programs were attracting and because a shift in emphasis on the part of the institute's accrediting agency away from technical training and toward liberal arts courses.

Mills said the students enrolled in the human resources certificate program will have a chance to finish before the program is discontinued.

The council also approved a request Monday by the School of Nursing to increase its admissions grade point requirement for freshmen and transfer students from a C or 2.0 average to 2.75.

Applicants for admission to the College of Arts and Sciences must only have a 2.0 grade

point average, although the professional school requirements are generally higher. The College of Science and Engineering, for instance, requires a 2.5 for entrance.

As part of the program review process the institute was placed under two years ago, IPS administrators began to study what kinds of students its programs were attracting and whether its course offerings best met its students' needs.

As a result of that study, Mills said, it was decided that curriculum revisions were needed in both the bachelor's and master's degree programs in public administration.

"We discovered that the students we've served over the last three years are pre-service, undergraduate students rather than the in-service, older students we thought we were going to have," Mills said.

"So what we attempted to do was to review our curriculum and to take out the highly technical, in-service kinds of material and recap what the institute had to offer in a way that would reflect those students' needs."

Jim Hogan, associate professor of political science and IPS student adviser, added that because it was found that IPS students

were not primarily those already "working downtown" as it was thought would be the case, a five-credit internship requirement that was dropped several years ago will be revived.

Hogan also said one problem the institute still faces is a certain inability to attract students from other departments because most of the program's classes are offered at night.

"It's really tough to try to create an undergraduate program that will be responsive to

their needs and still offer most of our courses at night," Hogan said.

"Some of the classes could really reach some legitimate needs of the rest of the student population" if students were aware of them or willing to take more night classes, he said.

IPS will present its requests for changes in its master's of public administration degree program at the November academic council meeting.

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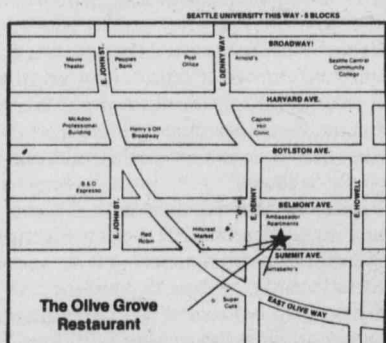
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Peace movement alive and well in the Soviet Union

by Anne Hotz

Although many may think otherwise, the peace movement and the nuclear freeze issue are "prime time news" in the Soviet Union, said Marilyn Bechtel, editor of New World Review.

Bechtel, who spoke on campus last Wednesday, said the movement in the Soviet Union is a lot broader than she had expected before traveling to there last summer. She added that she did expect to find some knowledge of the peace movement, but did not know to what extent.

The focus of Bechtel's trip was to find out "what people at various levels in the Soviet Union know, think and do about war/peace issues." She added that the way Americans perceive the Soviets' attitudes about war and peace has a bearing on the relations between the countries.

Quoting a woman she met in the Soviet Union, Bechtel said, "We are very much aware that the Reagan administration simply does not represent the sentiments of the majority of the people of the country. We are confident that if we could just get together with people from your country, we are going to be able to worldwide, turn this thing around and achieve a down-turn in disarmament."



Marilyn Bechtel

Bechtel said the Soviet people honor and think highly of people in the United States who work for the peace movement. She

added there is more interaction than people think there may be in terms of the Soviet Union and United States working together for peace.

"We have a terrific common ground of proposals which would put an end to the arms race and lay the state for equitable and agreed disarmament agreements," said Bechtel.

One Soviet objection to the nuclear freeze movement, Bechtel said, is that it should include all five primary nuclear powers, which are the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France and China.

She added the Soviet Union and United States should be the initiators of peace agreements because they are the forces behind any agreements settled upon.

Bechtel said the funds for the peace movement in the Soviet Union come from the Soviet peace committee. People who want to give money to the committee and peace movement often designate a time during which they will contribute wages earned during that time.

The peace committee is a national group elected by a conference of peace activists. The committee represents all parts of the country, nationalities, occupations, re-

ligions and both members and non-members of the Communist Party.

"We are accustomed to thinking of the peace movement as having to be an adversary movement. We know that if we want a change in the policy of the administration, we have to scrap every inch of the way.

"It's hard for us to think about the possibility of there being a movement dedicated to achieving an end to the arms race which would not have adversary feelings toward their own administration," said Bechtel.

The Soviet people understand these proposals and would like to have them taken seriously in the West so that some sort of peace agreement could be made, she added.

Bechtel said Soviet leaders originally came to agree with nuclear freeze proponents in 1982, when Brezhnev sent a proposal to the special disarmament session of the United Nations.

After "lobbying" to various branches of the Soviet government, the peace committee submitted its views to newspapers, which resulted in feedback from the people.

She added that in November of 1977, Brezhnev called for a nuclear freeze, but presently the Soviet Union does not recognize that stand as being valid.

Landmark decision keeps tenure review secret

(continued from page one)

MacDonald said, "There's no way we can do that. We've asked the only people who know and they've told us they won't release that information."

"I think the decision is simply incorrect," he said.

In his suit against the university, Foran contends that the reasons for his tenure are inadequate and incomplete, and that he was discriminated against for leaving the Jesuit order.

He supplements his initial complaint with details of a conversation he had with former English department chairperson Alex McDonald, S.J., after being denied a promotion in 1980.

The affidavit reads, "Fr. McDonald said to (Foran) 'We don't want to get locked into tenuring you.' Foran asked Fr. McDonald what he meant, and Fr. McDonald responded, 'You are not laicised. If you were

to be married and teach here as an unlaicised priest, there would be a scandal."

An ordained Jesuit priest until he left the order in 1978, Foran is now married. He has requested the pope officially laicise him, but has had no response from Rome.

A letter from Alex McDonald, S.J., in Foran's tenure file states that the English department's executive committee voted against recommending tenure because the department already had too many tenured professors.

The letter also cited Foran's "tendency to introduce extraneous matter into his courses (e.g. world hunger)," and poor relations with other faculty in the department.

The rank and tenure committee gave as reasons for denial Foran's "tendency to use the classroom for strictly personal views, unrelated to the subject matter" and lack of publication in credible journals.

Foran's attorney said he will probably decide within a week whether or not he will appeal McCutcheon's decision.

Naef scholars not just ordinary students

(continued from page one)

meetings throughout the year that will feature discussions and speakers for the scholarship winners, sponsorship of an activity for the university, and an intellectual weekend retreat focusing on a topic chosen by the scholars.

Sundurg said he does not plan the activities because they must be based on the scholars' interest. Last year's group of scholars focused on leadership.

This year's scholars, along with DiLorenzo, are: Mary Dixon, junior; Susan Ford,

senior; Roger George, senior; Robert Graham, junior; Jennifer Kelly, senior; John Schaff, senior; Stephanie Jocums, junior; Andrew Dolbeck, senior; and Robert Tithre, senior; all of which are from the College of Arts and Science.

From the Alber's School of Business, winners include: Robert Goodfellow, senior; Gabriella Hohn, senior; Michael Jurich, senior; Alesia Olivier, senior; and Deborah Scott, junior.

Scholarship recipients from the School of Science and Engineering are: Stephanie

Jocums, junior; James McBride, senior; Daniel Morna, senior; and Nghia Tran, senior.

Winners from the School of Nursing include: Renata Czaydowski, senior; and Mary Lou Zozoya, senior.

Recipients from the School of Education are: Ellen Delaney, senior; and Hope Rusho, junior.

Matteo Ricci College recipients are: Stacy Alan, Serena Cosgrove and John Short.

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Dreams give insight to life situations

by Audre Blank

Participants in last weeks dream workshop learned that dreams not only fill the nights with entertainment, but present information to the dreamer as well.

"Dreaming challenges our biases. It presents information to our lives that is fresh to

our awareness," said Susan Burke, of S.U.'s counseling center who co-coordinated the dream workshops with Paul Fitterer, S.J., also from the counseling center and instructor of theology.

The workshop was the first in a series of two. The second workshop will be held on

October 25.

The first workshop dealt with understanding the fundamentals of dreams. The group of 25 people who attended the first workshop were asked to write down their questions about dreams in the categories of dream history, theory, physiology of recall,

and the techniques used to approach a dream for its meaning.

"There is a lot of fear connected with dreams," said Fitterer, adding "nightmares are your friends." He said that by working in the counseling field, he is able to help people realize what is really important about their dreams.

"One of the techniques I use in counseling people is to help them to complete their dreams. You want to deal with the message. If you have some black monster chasing you, you want to deal with that monster," said Fitterer.

Fitterer and Burke explained that most people are open to suggestion right before going to sleep and right after waking up. There are four levels of consciousness achieved while sleeping, although dreaming only occurs during the rapid eye movement (REM) period of sleep.

Fitterer added that everyone dreams five to six times a night, that is one-and-a-half to two hours during an eight hour period of sleep.

Dreaming is necessary to the restorative process of sleep; sleepers deprived of dream-sleep show personality changes, irritability changes and a loss of coordination.

"People get nutty if they are not allowed to dream. You might have a bad trip, but in the end, you wake up relaxed," said Fitterer.

Mondale advocates minority interests

(continued from page five)

It should be noted that it is not only important that a candidate wins an election, but that the loser capture the spirit and intellectual mainstream of his party for the future.

Goldwater, even after his defeat to Johnson, grasped the leadership of his party, moving it away from the old-line power brokers along the East Coast and brought people into the party from the south and west. In this way, Goldwater redefined the Republican party, evidence of which is the Reagan presidency.

If anything, Mondale has presided over a party and a campaign very much like that of 1964. Far from campaigning on the issues, Mondale's strategy has been to deride the current administration. Rather than compete in the realm of ideas, Mondale has appealed to coalitions of isolated, parochial interest groups.

Clearly, Mondale has retained by and large the old coalitions traditionally associated with the Democratic party. What is not clear is how Mondale, particularly the party apparatus, will come to diversifying the party enough to encompass the issues concerning middle America.

Middle America doesn't give a hoot about Gay rights, abortion on demand, school busing, nuclear freezes, ad nauseum. They want sound economic policies, not taxation; a strong defense, not reductions; respect in the world, not laughter. In short, Mondale would have to out-Reagan Reagan, which certainly would gag most Democrats.

Promising IOU's for their support, Mondale is serving the interests of the few over that of the many. Little need be said of the insinuations about Reagan's supposed gun-slinger image.

Unlike 1964, 1984 is a transitional period in politics and one which Mondale and his fellow Democrats should be concerned with.

Political scientists are aware of the importance of voter identification to political parties, for this serves to not only generate votes but also lend a cohesiveness, an institutional memory if you will, among people.

Today that cohesiveness is in jeopardy because of the policy of catering to minority interests at the expense of the majority. And because the philosophy of the Democrats does not reflect the interests of the American electorate, dissatisfied Democrats are leaving to join the Republicans. This is all too apparent by voter opinion polls.

Furthermore, should Democrats leave en masse, this may relegate the Democratic Party to a minority status in both essence and power.

This year, like twenty years earlier, Americans will have a choice, not an echo. The Democratic Party, once the party of Henry M. Jackson, Harry S. Truman and John F. Kennedy, has forgotten its roots and past as former Democrat and U.N. Ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick has observed.

This year the Democrats have every reason to be concerned because the Republicans can only gain.

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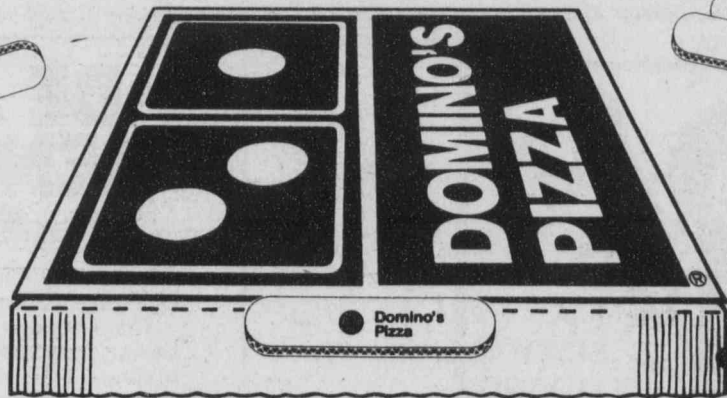
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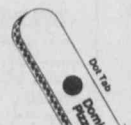
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ASSOCIATED

STUDENTS

SEATTLE

UNIVERSITY

Student Union Building 2nd Floor

11:00 am-4:00 pm F
Office Hours 11:00 am-6:00 pm M-THASSU & PHILOSOPHY CLUB
PRESENT:**REAGANOMICS:**
Are we better off than we were in 1980?
A DEBATE BETWEEN

Dr. Peter Scharf



Dr. David Knowles

Wednesday, Oct. 24, 12:00 p.m. Pigott Auditorium

COMING NEXT WEDNESDAY
WILL THE WORLD BE SAFER UNDER
MONDALE OR REAGAN?
A DEBATE BETWEEN:Kirby Wilbur
Chairman Reagan/Bush
44th DistrictLarry Baker
Attorney at Law

Bannon Wednesday, October 31 12:00 noon

ASSU/ALPHA SIGMA NU

Present:

HALLOWEEN DANCE

BLOOD! GUTS!

9-10 costume \$2.00

none \$3.00

Dance 9-1:00 a.m.

Friday

October 26th

BEER!

10-12 costume \$3.00

none \$4.00

Campion Ballroom

A.K.A. "The Slaughter House"

BLOOD! GUTS! BEER!

MOVIE OF THE WEEK**"SILKWOOD"**

Tues. Oct. 30, 7:00 p.m. TABARD INN

HAUNTED HOUSE TOUR

Tour of all Seattle Haunted Houses!

Those who are brave enough at heart,

we dare you to contact ASSU Activities!

626-6815

Wednesday, October 31 Transportation Provided

INTRAMURAL FOOTBALL
RALLY/DANCE

\$1.00 Discount w/jersey

From 9-1 TABARD INN

All clubs and organizations either chartered or unchartered must fill out a registration form by **Nov. 10** or they will not be recognized on this campus. Forms can be picked up in the ASSU Office. Contact Jane Glaser 626-6815.**ASSU ACTIVITIES CALENDAR**

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
ASSU*ASSU*ASSU*ASSU*ASSU*ASSU*ASSU*ASSU SENATE AND JUDICIAL BOARD ELECTION MANDATORY CANDIDATES MEETING No Experience Needed! 12:00 noon Conference Room 2nd Floor Student Union ASSU*ASSU*ASSU*ASSU*ASSU*ASSU*ASSU*ASSU			OCT. 24 THE CAREER WOMAN'S DISEASE Guest Speaker Dr. Therese Law Association of Int'l Relation (AIR) — Birthday Party — Int'l Student Office (12:00)	OCT. 25 FOR WOMEN ONLY How To Deal With Emotional Stress AND Relationships Guest Speaker Dr. Shirley Bonnie Johnson	OCT. 26 PLASTIC SURGERY & Breast Reconstruction Guest Speaker Dr. Frank Thorne HALLOWEEN DANCE ASSU/ALPHA SIGMA NU 9-10 \$2.00/10-12 \$3.00 CAMPION BALLROOM	OCT. 27 Men's Soccer S.U. at Gonzaga (1:00 p.m.)
OCT. 28 ASSU FUN RUN 12:00 PTBA Register in ASSU Activities Office	OCT. 29 6:00 ROCKWORLD MONDAY NIGHT FOOTBALL 7:00 TABARD INN STAR SEARCH AUDITIONS 10 A.M.-NOON PIGOTT AUDITORIUM	OCT. 30 Movie of the Week "SILKWOOD" 7:00 pm Tabard Inn SENATE MEETING 6:00 Conference Room 2nd Floor Student U.	OCT. 31 HAUNTED HOUSE TOUR Contact ASSU Activities For Info	NOV. 1 ACTIVITIES BOARD MEETING 3:00 p.m.	NOV. 2 F.A.C.T. Live Music & Beer! 4-7 pm Tabard Inn	NOV. 3 INTRAMURAL FOOTBALL RALLY DANCE Tabard 9:00 p.m. Men's Soccer S.U. vs. U.W. Home 2:00 p.m.
NOV. 4 INTRAMURAL FOOTBALL GAMES Starting at 10:15 a.m.	NOV. 5 6:00 ROCKWORLD MONDAY NIGHT FOOTBALL 7:00 p.m. Tabard	NOV. 6 Movie of the Week "GORKY PARK" Tabard 7:00 p.m.	ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL RELATION A.I.R. * BIRTHDAY PARTY * Wednesday, Nov. 24th, 12:00 noon International Student Office			

S.U.'s sailing program survives stormy weather

by Steve Fantello

The controversy, assumptions and rumors have all been cleared. The fate of a sailing program at S.U. is now at the helm of the sailors.

Last Wednesday, the Committee on Sailing held its final meeting after one year of critical evaluation concerning the sailing program at S.U. The COS, formed last year under the recommendation of former Vice President for Student Life Ken Nielsen, was to review the issues and direction of a sailing program.

Last year, Dan Clarkson, now president of the Northwest Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association, has aspirations of developing an intercollegiate team, one that could compete with the other sailing schools around Puget Sound.

"S.U. is in a perfect position for sailing. The Puget Sound is a heavy sailing area. In fact, boating is the fifth largest industry in the Northwest, and sailing complements S.U.'s life sports theme because it's a life time activity," said Clarkson.

The COS, which includes Clarkson, Todd Williams, S.U. Athletic Director Chappy Menninger, club adviser Dave Thorsell and Assistant Vice President for Student Life Andy Thon, S.J., met twice a month last year to evaluate the progress and to lay the foundation of a program.

The committee helped Clarkson and Williams set some sense of direction for a sailing program at S.U.

"Last year the club was a bit unstable. There were some major purchases of equipment and some disorder as to the use of that equipment," said Thon.

There was a lot of confusion surrounding the sailing club and sailing team as to how each organization was to function. The members in the club are the same members in the team, and to be a member of the team, sailors must also be club members.

The club received funding from the ASSU, but the team had to fund out of their own pockets in order to compete in intercollegiate regattas. The sailing club and team, under the direction of Clarkson, then began to establish order and interest in sailing.

According to the COS, last Wednesday's meeting was a positive step in the development of the program. "I am very enthusiastic and happy to see there was interest in sailing on campus," said Menninger. "This last meeting we discussed recommendations, what took place over the summer, and budget development."

Many of the misconceptions surrounding the program were also cleared up by the committee. The biggest mystery concerning the team as a intercollegiate competitor, but not being funded by university sports, was finally resolved.

"The sailing team is acknowledged by university sports; it needs that status to be able to compete in intercollegiate competition," commented Menninger. "Except, once you cross that line from being a club

sport to a university sport, you play a whole new ball game. There are new rules and you have eligibility and student athlete requirements."

Thon supported Menninger's thoughts and said, "We had to make a distinction between a club sport and a university sport. When you cross over from one to another the rules change. This was finally cleared up at the last meeting. And Dan realized that his goals could be accomplished through one means rather than the other."

Menninger also stated that because of the success and leadership that was shown over the last year, the COS has been dissolved and the responsibilities have been given to Clarkson, Williams and the club.

"Now it is up to the club to decide what actions will take place. If the club decides the team is ready to be an intercollegiate sport, then the proposal will come across my desk for review," Menninger said.

Since the COS has been dissolved, Menninger will not be in a conflicting position.

"We've given the club the go ahead to explore new projects. One aspect that we are very excited about is the potential donors and interested parties that will be attracted to S.U. because of sailing," said Thon.

Clarkson agreed, by saying, "I am working to get sailing an endowed sport at S.U. Endowment is the key to our development, there need be no funding by university sports."

Endowment, Clarkson explained, is

groups who sponsor sailing programs. The Seattle Sailing Foundation is one example of the sponsorship. Older sailors in the Puget Sound area are looking for ways to get the younger sailors involved in the sailing community.

In many instances racing teams will donate their old boats to clubs and university teams, primarily for tax purposes, but also to aid young sailing groups to get more involved. The boats are in excellent condition just not up to par in the higher echelon of racing.

"Take Stanford University for example. Three years ago they didn't have a team, but through endowment they have three teams sailing on any corner of the nation on any given weekend. I'd like to eventually see that at S.U.," said Clarkson. He added that the sailing community must support one another, if not, they can not expect to grow.

As the COS has been dissolved, a new organization, the Sailing Development Committee has been formed to further enhance the development of a program. The sailing club will work with Doug Briethaupt, development officer in the university relations department.

Clarkson and Williams were very pleased with the COS and the positive results that were produced. "Chappy and Fr. Thon helped us grow through the whole process and enabled us to come to a clearer vision of sailing at S.U.," Clarkson said.

Clarkson added that his dream is that S.U. will become a "super powerhouse" in sailing. "I hope one day that we will be able to compete evenly with a team like the University of Washington, who are now number one in the nation. That is going to take a real commitment from the members plus the administration, but I think the interest is there."

Intramurals

by John Worden

Tight divisional races were produced after the third completed weekend of intramural flag football competition.

In the Blue Division, the Good, Bad and Ugly have opened up a game-and-a-half lead with a hard fought victory on Sunday. The Good, Bad and Ugly defeated their top contender, Heimskringla, 20-18, on the scoring combination of Scott Copen to Mark Budzinski, which accounted for two touchdowns.

In the Gold Division, Death Wish defeated the Numbed Animals with a score of 19-18. With 23 seconds remaining, Death Wish moved ahead to 19-12 when Larry Gee made an incredible touchdown reception from a Peter Lo pass, one of two in the game for him, while lying flat on his back in the end zone.

However, with six seconds remaining, Numbed Animal Rick Diedrich completed a touchdown pass to Ed Harper (one of his two), but they were unable to convert the extra point. The Numbed Animals moved the ball well, both on the ground and in the air, but three "Hail Mary" Death Wish passes determined the outcome.

In the Purple Division, The Cougs kept pace with the Nookie Squad, downing the Swallows 16-0. Doug Weber caught two Dave Piper touchdown passes, and the Cougs added a safety to finish out the scoring for the game.

Blue Division	W	L	PF	PA
Good, Bad and Ugly	4	0	84	30
Heimskringla	2	1	45	40
Watermelon Heads	2	2	25	45
It Just Doesn't Matter	1	2	33	13
Staff Infection	0	4	39	98

Gold Division	W	L	PF	PA
Bulldogs	3	0	133	6
Death Wish	3	0	51	18

For the first time, the intramural department will be offering lessons and training in scuba diving.

Instructor Steve Butler will lead the class through six training sessions and five training dives. Classes will be held twice a week for three weeks beginning October 29 and will meet Monday and Wednesday, 6 to 9:30 p.m.

Cost for the lessons and equipment rental is \$75. Enrollment is limited and this course will fill up fast, so sign-up soon. The class is open to faculty and students. For information contact Kate Steele, 626-5305.

Purple Division	W	L	PF	PA
69ers	2	1	27	57
Numbed Animals	2	1	31	25
Team 7	2	1	19	19
Kirchoff's Jerks	0	3	12	66
F-Troop	0	3	12	94
Cougs II	0	3	0	0

Purple Division	W	L	PF	PA
Nookie Squad	3	0	53	27

Sports Trivia . . .

Can you name the original starting five for the Seattle Super Sonics first NBA game?

Last week's answer . . . The Fort Wayne Pistons defeated the Minneapolis Lakers 19-18 with George Miken scoring 15 points for Minneapolis.

Blue Division	W	L	PF	PA
Cougs	3	0	54	13
Suicidal Tendencies	2	1	82	41
Swallows	1	2	32	51
Commuters	1	2	13	25
Ground Hogs	1	2	37	61
Illegal Aliens	1	2	27	32
Green Wave	0	3	27	75

Men's Soccer:

Chieftain fullback Bill Read scored at the 70th minute mark, ending S.U.'s scoreless streak at seven games and 666 minutes, just 11 minutes shy of the school record set by last year's team. But the Chiefs were dropped by Seattle Pacific University 3-1 last Wednesday. On Saturday a scheduling mix-up prevented the Chiefs from playing. Their match has been rescheduled tonight against the 1-11 University of Puget Sound Loggers on the Intramural Field at 3:30 p.m.

The men move onto play three games on the road, facing Gonzaga, Whitworth and Pacific Lutheran University before coming back home to host the University of Washington on November 3. Midfielder Tom Guichard leads the Chiefs with 5 goals and 3 assists, Todd Greenwalt with 3 goals, Kevin Van Gaver and Bill Read follow with two apiece. The Chieftains record stands at 3-10 with six matches remaining.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Women's Volleyball:

The Lady Spikers lost all five NAIA District I matches last week. They were defeated by Western Washington University, Central Washington University, Whitworth, Gonzaga, and Whitman by three straight matches against all the schools.

Thursday the Chieftain spikers host Pacific Lutheran University in the Connolly Center at 7 p.m.

The Chiefs then enter the Simon Fraser University Halloween Invitational Tournament which is scheduled for this Saturday and Sunday at Simon Fraser. The tournament is the last action for the Lady Chiefs.

Shorts

Women's Soccer:

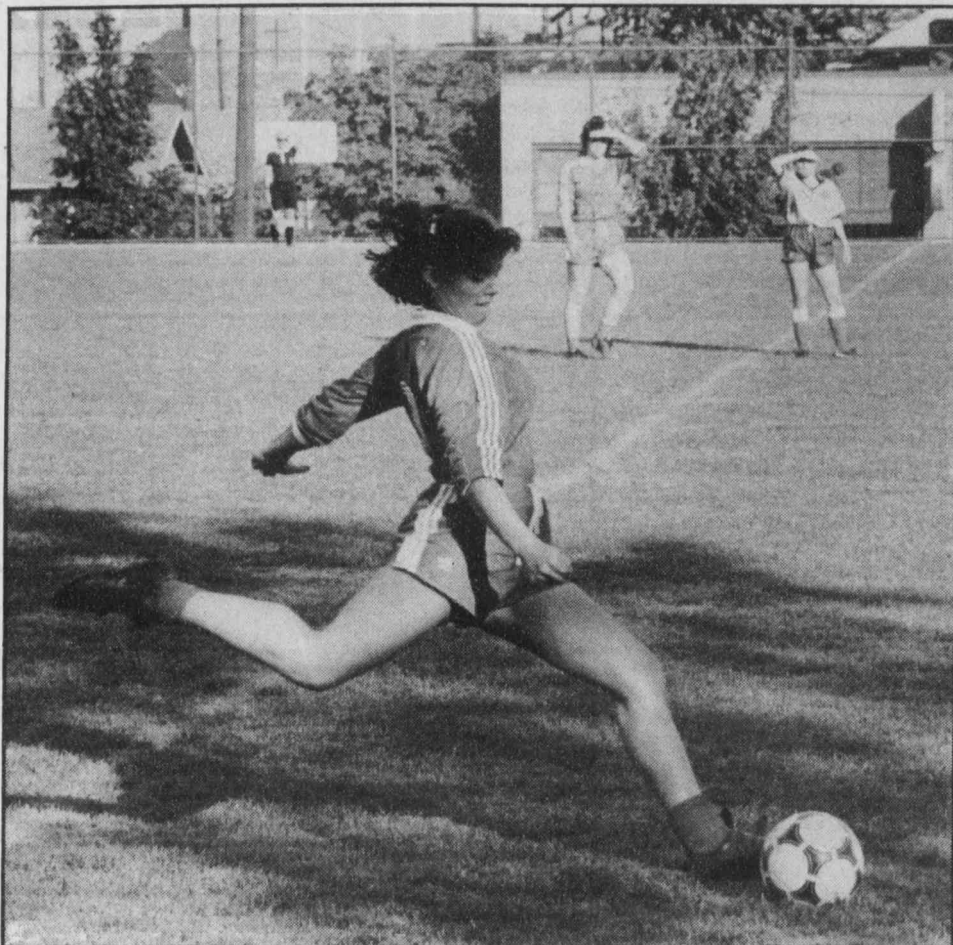
After running off three straight victories two weeks ago, the Lady Chieftain booters dropped three straight last week. The Chiefs' first loss came at the hands of Pacific Lutheran University, with a shutout score of 3-0.

On Saturday the Chiefs dropped their second contest to the University of Oregon Ducks 3-2. The Lady Chiefs built a 2-0 lead on an early first half offensive showing. Jane Yegge scored on a Chieftain corner kick, then the Lady Booters struck again on a solo blast from fullback Laura Sauvage.

The Ducks then changed goalkeepers and shutout the Chiefs for the remainder of the game. The speed of the Ducks over took S.U. U.O.'s first score came on a volley from the left corner and then again on a breakaway to notch the score at two apiece by the end of the first half. U.O. took the lead and the game on another breakaway.

Traveling to Walla Walla, the Lady Chieftain booters lost their third contest to Whitman College, 3-0. The Lady Chiefs face the University of Puget Sound Loggers today in Tacoma at 3:30 p.m. The Chiefs lost to UPS in their last meeting 2-1.

The Lady Chiefs will also play the Western Washington Vikings in Bellingham on Sunday. The Vikings boast a 36 game winning streak and are 12-0 thus far this year. The women's record stands at 4-10 with three district qualifying matches left.



JEFF ROBERTSON/THE SPECTATOR
Lady Chieftain booter, Laura Sauvage takes powerful aim at the soccer ball in a women's match on the intramural field.



Canada's Bear of Beers is here!

Down from the North Woods of Canada comes
Grizzly Beer. Not just another Canadian beer, but a rare breed of brew.
An authentic Canadian lager—naturally aged, so it's remarkably smooth. With a flavor
no other Canadian beer can stand up to. The bear of beers is here!



CANADA'S BEAR OF BEERS

Imported by Van Munching & Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.

today

The **Black Student Union** meets at noon in the Student Union conference room.

Bishop John Wilson, a native bishop of the Moravian Church in Nicaragua, speaks on "**Nicaragua in Crisis: A Religious Perspective**" at noon in the library auditorium. The event is co-sponsored by the Coalition for Human Concern, Matteo Ricci College, Amnesty International and Peace Studies Committee.

The Association for International Relations is having a **7th birthday party** at the International Student Center at noon.

A mandatory **meeting for all funded clubs** will be held at the Student Union conference room from 2 to 3 p.m. For more information, contact Jane Glaser and Cathy Huber.

Dr. Therese Law speaks on "**The Career Woman's Disease: Pre-menstrual Syndrome and Sexually Transmitted Diseases**" in Bannon Auditorium from 3:30 to 4:30 p.m.

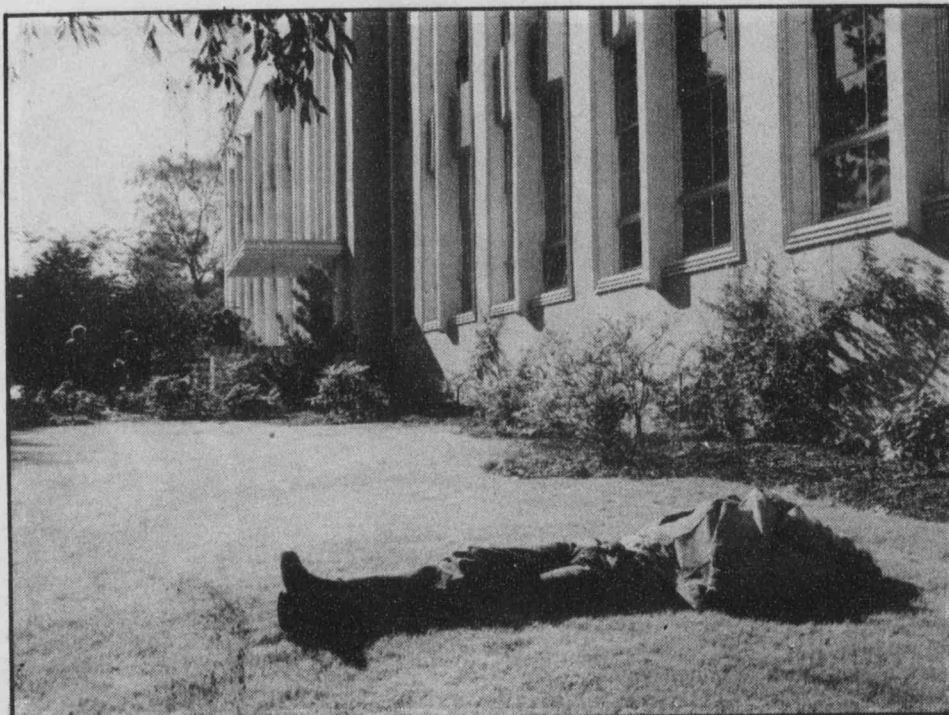
The pros and cons of "**Reaganomics**" will be debated between David Knowles, associate professor of economics, and Peter Scharf, assistant professor of sociology, at Pigott auditorium at noon.

25

Shirley Bonnie Johnson speaks on "**For Women Only: How to Deal with Emotional Stress and Relationships**" in Bannan auditorium from 3:30 to 4:30 p.m.

26

"**Plastic Surgery: Breast Reconstruction**" is presented by Dr. Frank Thorne in Bannan auditorium from 3:30 to 4:30 p.m.



BRIAN ROONEY/THE SPECTATOR

Some days there's just no better place to take a nap than on the lawn of the Liberal Arts building.

27

The Pacific Island Student Organization meets in the International Center at 5:30 p.m. Pizza and bowling night will follow.

The chemistry club sponsors a B.S. bash at John Meany's house from 6 to 11 p.m. Maps are available at Bannan 515.

28

Dr. Kenneth Stickers, assistant professor of philosophy, speaks on "**Cooperative Enterprise as a Cultivator of Community**," at 7 p.m. at Pilgrim Congregational Church, 509 - 10th Ave. East, as part of the Central Co-op's Quarterly General Membership Meeting. For more information, call Central Co-op at 329-1545.

29

The Coalition for Human Concern meets at 1 p.m. in Campus Ministry. The group will discuss problems of poverty, hunger, nuclear arms, sexism, racism and other social concerns.

Major Julian D.A. Baker of the British Army speaks on "**Terrorism and Anti-Terrorist Activities in History**" at 7 p.m. at the library auditorium. Contact the history department at 626-5628 for more information and tickets.

30

The Inter-varsity Christian Fellowship will hold a bake sale in the Chieftain lobby from 9 a.m. to noon.

Amnesty International begins letter writing campaign to stop torture in India, at 1 p.m. at the International Center. For more information call David Leigh, S.J.

31

The Native American Indian Association meets at noon in Bellarmine conference room.

The senior class meets in Pigott auditorium at noon to discuss commencement and graduation procedures.

etc.

Those interested in attending the **fall quarter Search**, happening Nov. 9-11, should pick up applications at Campus Ministry.

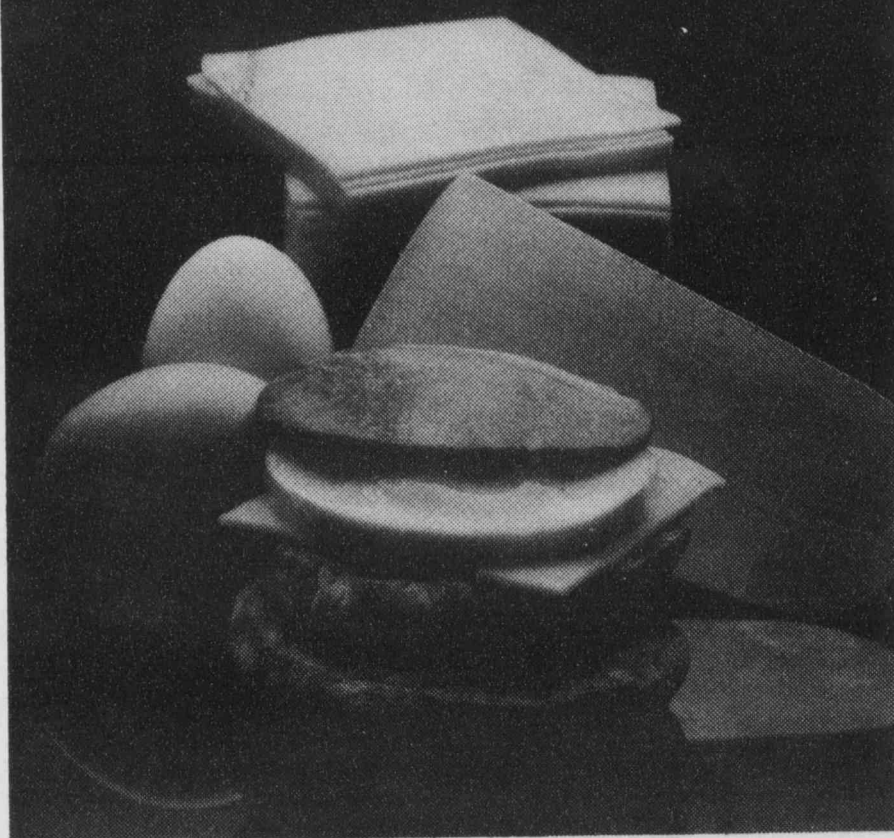
Students who wish to run for **ASSU senate and judicial board positions**, should sign up at the ASSU office by Oct. 31.

Students who intend to remove an **incomplete grade** from spring or summer quarter must complete the work, obtain an "I" grade removal form from the Registrar, take it to the Controller's office and pay the \$15 fee, then submit the form and the receipt to the instructor by Nov. 8. Confirmation of the grade received will be mailed to the student.

The **graduate school open house** will run from 4 to 7 p.m. in the library foyer. For more information call the graduate school counselor at 626-5720.

The **fall quarter mass schedule** is as follows: Weekday masses are 6:30 a.m. at the Liberal Arts chapel, and noon and 4:30 at Bellarmine Chapel. Sunday masses are 11 a.m. at Bellarmine and 8 p.m. at Campion Hall chapel. The time for an additional Sunday mass will be announced later. For more information call Campus Ministry at 626-5900.

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ENGLISH TUTOR, experienced. Background: Cambridge University and London School of Economics. Emphasis diction, writing, reading comprehension, grammar, organization etc. 782-9022.

FEMALE ROOMMATE WANTED, preferably non-smoker to share nice 2 bedroom house in West Seattle. Appliances plus washer/dryer microwave and full basement, big yard. No pets. \$212.50 month first and last months rent plus \$50.00 deposit. Call Stacey at 526-3531 (days or 937-5734 [after 9:00 p.m.]).

DUPLEX, 2 BEDROOMS, w/w electric heat, 2 blocks from campus, \$250/mo. 633-3100, 776-8794.

LINDA'S TYPING SERVICE: Papers, thesis, proposals, resumes, letters. Types professionally. Speedy service. On campus pick-up/delivery. Free Editing. Linda 324-5382.

EXCELLENT INCOME FOR part time home assembly work. For info. call 312-741-8400, EXT 723.

WANT TO CUT HOUSING COSTS? Free room and board in exchange for Domestic service. Contact N.W. Au Pair Service, 6610 Eastside Drive N.E., Box 12, Tacoma, WA 98422 or call 952-6321 or 927-6582.

PEOPLE TO TEACH Dance and Exercise. \$7-\$12 per hr. Call Gail at 747-2754.

TWO BEDROOMS (single) \$50 for both. If interested please contact 322-9375, eve.

STACY C. AND SERENA C. would like to go on a date: No strings, no commitments, a walk on the beach, a view from the Space Needle, treated to dinner and wine.

SKI INSTRUCTORS WANTED, Edmonds Ski School, 3800 196th SW, Lynnwood, WA. 98036. Classes conducted at Stevens Pass. All levels. Call Tues. & Thur. P.M. 771-0679. First meeting Wednesday, Nov. 14, 7:00 P.M. at above address.